



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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7 February 1991

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FBIS-AFR-91-026

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Chad

Idriss Deby Receives Sudanese Delegation

AB0602131591 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] The chairman of the Council of State, Colonel Idriss Deby, received in audience this afternoon a Sudanese delegation, led by Brigadier al-Tijani Adam, member of the Sudanese National Salvation Revolution Command Council. This mission, which arrived in Ndjamena this morning, is here as part of efforts to strengthen relations between Chad and Sudan. Brig. al-Tijani Adam stated.

Government To Revive Libyan Air Traffic Accord

AB0602103191 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] As you may recall, Chad and Libya signed an air traffic agreement in 1966 which is now 25 years old. The two countries, which are willing to bring their people together, have now decided to revive the 1966 air traffic agreement for the servicing of the Ndjamena-Tripoli-Ndjamena line.

In this regard, a nine-member Libyan delegation has arrived in our country. It is led by (Mukhtar Azlim), the secretary of the People's Committee for Arab-Libyan Aid. This morning, in the conference room of the Chad Cotton Company, the Libyan delegation met a nine-member Chadian delegation led by (Mapoutar Ghami), the director of Civil Aviation. The director general of Air Chad and the representative of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar, ASECNA, were part of the Chadian delegation.

Deby Interviewed on Habre, Libya, Future Plans

AB0502154491 Cotonou LA GAZETTE DU GOLFE-
EDITION INTERNATIONALE in French 1-15 Jan 91
pp 12-13

["Exclusive" interview of Chadian President Idriss Deby by Ismael Soumanou, managing editor of LA GAZETTE DU GOLFE, in Ndjamena; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Soumanou] Mr. President, in your very first statement to the press (LA GAZETTE DU GOLFE), you told us that it was Hissein Habre's forces who always attacked you first. This time, who started the hostilities?

[Deby] We were more than 250 km inside Sudanese territory, in Darfur Province. We were not alone in that locality since there were also a number of civilian refugees. At that time, we had received a Sudanese Government emissary who had come to inform us that Habre was prepared to find a peaceful solution with our movement. Of course, this was what we believed, because we knew that at that time and on two previous occasions, emissaries had been sent to the Sudanese authorities; but at that same time, we came under attack

from Chad. The authorities fully assured us, saying that taking any action against Habre from their territory was out of the question. We asked them concretely what they had done so that Habre would not enter Sudan to attack us. The emissary in question told us that he had met with Habre, who fully assured him on this. We therefore returned to our places, where we were subjected to a number of air raids directed against both the civilians and us. They bombed the refugee camp and our barracks, and on many occasions, we took the Sudanese authorities to see it. For one month, day after day, we were subjected to air bombardments, and Habre went deep into Sudanese territory to raid cattle and refugees. Their last operation took place on 5 November. On that day, a column of 70 vehicles drove deep into the territory and destroyed the refugee camp, and we all reacted to this action. So, while chasing them after counterattacking, we succeeded in capturing the camp in Tine. This was how the operation began. [passage omitted]

[Soumanou] People also talked about hard drugs. Do you believe that Hissein Habre was actually involved in drug trafficking?

[Deby] We are gathering the proof. No doubt, Habre was very closely involved in drug trafficking. The agents of the Intelligence and Security Agency were in charge of the trafficking, and it was secret indeed. There is no doubt about this.

[Soumanou] President Habre reportedly left with 7 billion CFA [African Financial Community] francs. What do you intend to do to recover this money, give that your state coffers are desperately empty and you need to revamp the entire country's economy?

[Deby] It is true that before he left, Habre purposely created political and economic chaos. As I have said on other occasions, he collected all the funds of the state, parastats, those of a number of projects, and of the banks. This is quite a sizable sum. Today, we have a temporary figure of 7 billion CFA francs to be added to other investments he made in foreign banks. We believe Habre left with quite a sizable share of Chadian state funds. We have contacted some countries capable of helping us get Chadian state property back. Unfortunately, we have not so far achieved the expected results, and Chadians are expecting these states to do something, because it is to be expected to have all state property returned, including the plane. It belongs to the National Chadian Army and is therefore Chadian state property.

[Soumanou] More than 300 cars have disappeared, and, according to the latest reports, they are allegedly parked or being driven somewhere in Cameroon. What do you intend to do to recover them and solve the crucial car shortage currently confronting all state services?

[Deby] Concerning the cars, we have already started procedures to have them returned, be it from Cameroon or Niger. These countries are not the only ones affected, because some of the vehicles were driven to Sudan and others to the Central African Republic. So we are calling

on all those neighboring countries to have these vehicles returned to us. The vehicles were quickly returned by Niger, while negotiations with Cameroon are making progress. Sudan has also returned all the vehicles there.

[Soumanou] We have learned that some people fled with weapons, and, while crossing the border into Niger, they reportedly clashed with the forces of the Patriotic Salvation Movement, MPS. What exactly happened?

[Deby] In our first statment, we said that the MPS favors dialogue and avoids the language of arms by all means. Since our return, we have not fired a single shot, because we prefer dialogue, and we can say that our efforts have been fruitful: our brothers are returning home, and so are our vehicles. So we think that our present move is responsible and considered. We have no reason to use force when dialogue can help us understand one another. [passage omitted]

[Soumanou] We have gone around Ndjamena and observed that the town is full of obscure corners that had been made into prisons. You have liberated all political and common-law prisoners. Is this a general amnesty, or have the common law prisoners taken advantage of the confusion in order to flee?

[Deby] Habre left the town in haste during the night of 30 November. The following day there was a vacuum. All the political and common-law prisoners had the pleasant surprise of finding they were free because their guards had fled. Far from saying that it was an act of clemency—because we have not yet thought about that—we have given instructions to the commissioner for justice to issue warrants for the return of common-law prisoners. Among these common-law prisoners, there are criminals, people who embezzled state funds, and some who had been arrested for drug trafficking. We cannot grant amnesty to people like this.

[Soumanou] A certain number of Libyan prisoners were sent to Zaire under American protection. Exactly how did this come about?

[Deby] This is a problem that dates back to 1987. There are Libyan prisoners, on one hand, and the Libyan opposition, on the other. We have inherited this situation. Chad is a country that has suffered greatly from political instability and insecurity. We think we have many problems that are more important than dealing with an opposition army on our territory. We must tell you that this Libyan opposition took part in operations against us in the north. Its equipment and men served a purpose, and we have never demanded an accounting. We said, affirming our sovereignty, that we do not need to play host to any opposition whatsoever. As for the political prisoners, we demonstrated our goodwill toward our Libyan brothers by liberating them. In exchange, we expect a goodwill gesture from them. As to the issue of interfering in a country's domestic affairs, it can be resolved. Let a new era of understanding and fraternity begin; let the problem of the Aozou Strip,

entrusted to the Hague International Court of Justice, be settled, and let each side accept the decision of the court.

Concerning Libyan opposition elements, we could not, in accordance with measures that we have taken, agree to have people who are overequipped and overarmed on our national territory. This constitutes a danger. Those who directly or indirectly were responsible for these people wanted them removed. We called on the International Red Cross to witness their departure, whether everybody agreed to go. Some left, but there are some who remained.

[Soumanou] Of their own accord?

[Deby] We asked the Red Cross, which was present, this question. In any case, nobody refused to get on board the aircraft.

[Soumanou] What kind of relations do you have today with Libya?

[Deby] Our desire is that our relations with Libya and other neighboring countries be relations of good-neighborliness, of cooperation and friendship. Anyway, we are working in that direction.

[Soumanou] What is your view of the Aozou Strip conflict?

[Deby] The two countries have agreed to entrust the case to the International Court of Justice. For our part, we inherited the current situation and we think this is a means of finding a solution to the problem. So we are waiting for justice to take its course.

[Soumanou] Are there any more Libyan prisoners in Chadian prisons?

[Deby] There is not a single Libyan prisoner in Chad.

[Soumanou] Would you accept Libyan aid for the reconstruction of your country?

[Deby] You know our situation well. Any aid from any friendly country whatsoever would be welcome. It is very true that we had a good meeting with our Libyan brothers. We have received humanitarian aid in the form of food and medicines from them. Other sectors in Chad are still in need of assistance. This kind of partnership will do the Chadian people a lot of good.

[Soumanou] What are your relations with Sudan?

[Deby] They are relations of good-neighborliness. Our desire is for relations of cooperation and fraternity without interference in each other's domestic affairs.

[Soumanou] You dispatched envoys to all countries to send your political message and also to request economic assistance and support for your actions from your partners. Can you take stock of this now?

[Deby] For the moment, we are waiting for their return. We are in a certain situation, and the envoys will have to

give an accurate account of this to the friendly countries who, directly or indirectly, have an interest in the situation in Chad.

[Soumanou] You plan to request Hissein Habre's extradition from Senegal. How do you intend to go about this?

[Deby] The Council of State has notified the commissioner of justice, who is going to start proceedings for legal action against Habre. We are waiting for the documents to be assembled.

[Soumanou] Recently, a government communique announced that the establishment of parties is forbidden for the time being. How long will your fellow countrymen wait until the measures for freedom of the press and association, which you announced and continue to defend, are implemented?

[Deby] This important political aspect is part of the political program of the MPS and the Executive Committee—making national life democratic and enabling everyone to obey the laws of the conference, through the ballot box. Is it possible today to allow the establishment of parties? We think it unlikely. There is far more risk of creating situations that we cannot control. There is a certain situation, and the Council of State will manage the situation. This transitional stage has a second aspect, which is the creation of all the necessary structures for establishing parties. That entails a lot of documents. One cannot just stand up and create a party. Every problem must be legally settled so that we are not taken by surprise tomorrow.

[Soumanou] All this is to be discussed at a national conference?

[Deby] I do not know if we have to proceed through a national conference or some other means, but what is certain is that the MPS will proceed toward this multi-party objective, and we are going to create all the necessary conditions to democratize national life by holding a national conference or by some other means. [passage omitted]

[Soumanou] Chad has been ruined by several years of fratricidal war. What message do you have for your compatriots inside and outside the country?

[Deby] Chad is their country. They should come back to their country. If yesterday's conditions prevented them from coming back, today there is a new situation that can enable them to return home. They should come and contribute to national reconstruction. They should put their energies and technical know-how at the service of our nation.

[Soumanou] Goukouni Oueddei, the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT], chairman welcomed your action and announced he would return to Ndjamen. So far, he has not returned. Are there any problems that might hinder his return?

[Deby] It is true that we followed former President Goukouni Oueddei's statements, which we received favorably. They were responsible and patriotic statements, provided they are genuine and come from the bottom of his heart. His presence is much needed here. He has his place, like many other Chadians. He can return at any time. As far as we are concerned, we said clearly that each Chadian is free to return home anytime and by any means.

[Soumanou] People think your provisional government has too many members. What do you think?

[Deby] First of all, as you have said, we are in a transitional stage. What we need is efficiency. We are trying to manage a catastrophic situation. Only results count. The members of the Council of State are responsible people—at least, that is what we believe. We believe that they are capable of fulfilling their responsibilities at this critical stage. People should not hurry. Concerning former officials, they are Chadians. If their experience qualifies them as officials, why not accept them?

Official Interviewed on Security in Country

AB0402181291 Cotonou LA GAZETTE DU GOLFE-
EDITION INTERNATIONALE in French 1-15 Jan 91
p 15

[Interview with Mahamat Saleh Adoum, commissioner for interior and security, by Ismael Soumanou, manager of LA GAZETTE DU GOLFE, in Ndjamen; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Soumanou] Since the Patriotic Salvation Movement [MPS] came to power, communiquees have been addressed to your countrymen. What steps have you taken to calm the people?

[Adoum] When we came in we found a town completely set loose. Faced with defeat, Hissein Habre's National Armed Forces released prisoners enabling hooligans and thugs to grab uniforms and weapons. This further heightened the general atmosphere of insecurity. Following the formation of the Council of State on 4 December, my colleague the assistant commissioner and I initiated some measures, but things have not been easy. We recruited some people to form the linchpin of a 600-man brigade.

[Soumanou] We noticed that all Ndjamen residents are armed. What steps will you take to disarm them to better guarantee citizens' security?

[Adoum] An enlightenment campaign was launched at the Mayor's Office, districts, wards, and ward sections. We know the layout of the town, and the mayor was directed to organize a meeting with the district leaders to request the inhabitants to hand over any weapons to the nearest district authority. The order was issued, the relevant communique was read on the radio, and people have now begun working. It is true that this town has always been armed, but we are busy taking steps so people can live in peace. If this fails, we will come out swinging.

[Soumanou] People resorted to arming themselves because they thought the leaders could not guarantee their security. What will you do to ultimately convince each person to feel confident?

[Adoum] A civilian is not entitled to possess a weapon, whatever his security situation. We are living in a state with a Council of State and laws governing the security of goods and people. We have begun enforcing these laws, and all necessary steps will be taken to guarantee the security of goods and people living in Chad. People were right to arm themselves, but now that the patrols are there, and the town is watched around the clock, security has been guaranteed for all!

[Soumanou] How do you intend to reorganize the Army?

[Adoum] In several meetings with our colleague for defense, we have seen the severity of the problem of the Army's reorganization. One must consider that most of our comrade fighters who generally make up the Army have never received military training. They are people who took up arms because their self-esteem had been touched. The Commission is now working on reorganizing the Army.

[Soumanou] It has been reported that some of Hissein Habre's men headed towards Niger. Do you control all of Chad today?

[Adoum] You know Chad is a vast country (1,284,000 square km). I cannot say we control everything. There are areas that cannot be easily controlled. To some extent, it is true that we control all of the northeast. Regarding Niger, I can assure you that in collaboration with our fellow Niger interior minister—he made a trip here—we were able to set up a commission and things are moving pretty well. I can also assure you that Chadians have had enough war. The very people who are pulling the strings are the ones who have no army. As far as I am concerned, I cannot imagine any military action to conquer Chad now.

[Soumanou] Roughly speaking, how many people have already returned since you came to the scene?

[Adoum] So far 2,800 people—soldiers and civilians—have returned. The Niger authorities refused passage through their territory to vehicles carrying armed men. They even tried to disarm some of them.

[Soumanou] Some of your countrymen taking refuge at Kousseri believe the MPS ought to have granted a general amnesty to encourage the return of all Chadians. What is your view about that?

[Adoum] When you take over in a country which has gone through a situation like this, you do not hurry to announce a general amnesty. First you need to set things straight; amnesty will come later. The chairman of the Council of State was explicit on this issue. A new page is being turned; there is no going back to the previous page. The guns must be silenced once and for all. There was a disease in the system which has been eliminated so there

is no problem. People should not be in a hurry. I went as far as Garoua, via Kousseri and Maroua. I met these people and reassured them. Amnesty or no amnesty, people are returning, and I think the president is conscious of this; he will definitely do something.

[Soumanou] Are you confirming that everybody except Hissein Habre is free to come home?

[Adoum] Of course. Hissein Habre knows what he did, and Chadians know what harm he did. You saw the detention places, the crematorium, etc. That is really unthinkable; it is inhuman. I cannot see how anyone can again accept Hissein Habre. At any rate legal proceedings have already been initiated against him. [passage omitted]

[Soumanou] What is your utmost priority?

[Adoum] First and foremost it is security. As long as there is no security, this country will have no existence. People have suffered from guns for far too long. What we need first is stability. We will do all we can to guarantee the security of goods and people. Social order must be restored throughout the country. For Ndjama, all the necessary steps are being taken since Ndjama is the heart of Chad. In 1980 [as received] when we came in, it took two months to restore law and order. In less than 20 days, the people can already feel relief from the heavy burden. Our prime concern is security.

[Soumanou] People are impatiently waiting to enjoy all the freedoms you promised. When do you intend to implement all the mechanisms for establishing a genuine rule of law?

[Adoum] In other countries there is some measure of political maturity. In Chad, we have always been locked up in wars. This is the first time that a government has decided to institute true democracy in Chad, but we should not improvise when establishing mechanisms for building such a society; there should be no improvising. We need executives and structures. It is a bit too premature to fix a deadline. Nothing can be achieved in anarchy and destruction. The necessary structures have to be put in place, while law and order and security must reign so each person knows where he stands. [passage omitted]

Gabon

RSA Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB0502191891 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] A South African delegation arrived in Libreville yesterday evening. It is expected to meet with the highest Gabonese authorities. This visit follows an earlier one to South Africa by a Gabonese delegation led by Pascaline Bongo, the daughter of the Gabonese head of state.

It must be observed that since Frederick de Klerk came into power, South Africa's relations with other countries on the continent have significantly improved. Moreover,

in some capitals, the possibility of restoring diplomatic relations with Pretoria is no longer ruled out.

I add that Nelson Mandela, the African National Congress's historic leader, should visit Gabon this year. Mandela stated this again to the Gabonese delegation which he received in Soweto.

Chad's Idriss Deby Arrives in Libreville

*AB0602221891 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1830 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] For his first journey abroad, Idriss Deby has chosen Gabon. The Chadian head of state arrived in Libreville this afternoon for a visit of barely 24 hours. I recall that Idriss Deby came to power last 30 November after chasing Hissein Habre away. He has announced his intention to make Chad a democratic country. He faces enormous financial difficulties, however. Hissein Habre, before leaving Ndjamen, is said to have emptied the state's coffers, making off with 7 billion CFA francs, according to the Chadian authorities. It must be noted that Gabon, which is chairman of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on the Chad-Libya border conflict, has contributed greatly to the restoration of peace in Chad. Under the auspices of President Omar Bongo, the Habre government saw several of its former opponents—prominent among whom were Colonel Kotiga, General

Djibril Negue Djogo, Mahamat Senoussi Katir, and Wadal Abdelkader Kamougoue—rally to it.

Uranium Production Drops; More Decline Expected

*AB0602220091 Paris AFP in French 1759 GMT
5 Feb 91*

[Text] Libreville, 5 Feb (AFP)—Gabon produced 709.1 metric tons of uranium in 1990, as against 867.7 tons in 1989, and because of the fall in world market prices, the country is expected to cut production to 700 tons in 1991, it was learned today from various economic sources in Libreville.

According to the monthly economic news bulletin, GABON SELECTION, this drop in prices was partially due to the dollar's decline, but was particularly due to the release of large stocks of the commodity from Eastern countries onto the world market. Last December, one pound of the Uranium-238 cost 5,427 CFA [African Financial Community] francs, against 15,000 francs a year earlier.

The total production capacity of the Franceville Uranium Mining Company (COMUF) is 1,500 tons a year. Of the 709.1 tons produced in 1990, 707.3 tons were sold, it was learned from economic sources. COMUF, in which the state is the majority shareholder, employs 881 people and had a turnover of 21 billion CFA francs in 1989, a drop of five percent compared to the previous year.

Ethiopia

Mengistu Heads Meeting on National Issues

EA0202141291 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Comrade President Mengistu Haile-Mariam chaired a two-day high-level meeting in Kefa Administrative Area to discuss major national issues. Representatives from the society participated in the meeting, and they held exhaustive discussions, taking into account the fact that unless peace prevails in our country, one cannot say that every citizen has a full and normal life.

The participants discussed major issues of primary importance to society for the unity of the country and economic development. They reminded members of political bodies to try to implement the local evolution of power as stated in the Republic's Constitution so the people can participate and benefit from this. They also hinted that those who do not carry out their responsibilities properly, those who make people suffer through corruption, and those who are unjust must be exposed. Efforts are necessary to eradicate such harmful acts, the participants suggested. They stated that while efforts are being made to fulfill the economic and social needs of society, the major obstacle to (achieving) this is the ongoing war endangering our country's sovereignty.

Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam reminded the high level meeting that strength in the economic field is a major factor in itself and a factor in the country's sovereignty and that the people of Kefa Administrative Area must unite in their efforts. Comrade President Mengistu said that the participants must try to implement the main issues discussed in the last two days in the interest of common development.

World Bank To Increase Project Lending

EA0602222591 Addis Ababa External Service
in English 1500 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] The World Bank has agreed to increase substantially assistance in support of Ethiopia's economic reform measures. Dr. (James Giring), World Bank's resident representative in Ethiopia, said today that in line with the recently announced plans by the bank's officials, project lending to Ethiopia is to be increased from approximately \$100 million per year to \$125 million. He said this assistance would be in a form of longterm low-interest loan from the International Development Bank, an affiliate of the World Bank. Ethiopia was the first African country to join the World Bank. Since the early 1950's the bank has committed about \$1.200 million to Ethiopia on favorable terms for various projects.

EPLF Cites WFP on Transport of Food Aid

EA0502222351 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses
Eritrea in Amharic 0630 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] According to the agreement reached between the Ethiopian People's Liberation Front [EPLF] and the World Food Program [WFP] on the transport of food aid from Mitsiwa to Asmera, the second round of food transportation will begin today. For this purpose 43 WFP trucks arrived at Mitsiwa yesterday afternoon. The trucks will arrive in Asmera today.

It will be recalled that a WFP ship carrying 115,000 quintals of food arrived in Mitsiwa for the second time four days ago. The distribution of food in our liberated areas is being carried out successfully. This being the case, the Dergue alleged the day before yesterday that the EPLF was creating obstacles to the transporting of food from Mitsiwa to Asmera. This allegation has been denied by the WFP. According to a WFP spokesman in Rome, the transportation of food from Mitsiwa to Asmera has encountered no obstacles.

Kenya

Uganda Said Planning Libyan-Aided Invasion

EA0702104991 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
7 Feb 91 pp 1, 7

[Philipp Ochieng article: "Uganda Set To Invade Kenya"]

[Excerpt] President Yoweri Museveni is applying finishing touches to a plan to invade Kenya, my mole in the Ugandan leader's security organisation told me by facsimile from Kampala yesterday.

The president told a meeting early this week of his top security aides that the attack on Kenya must take place before the end of March, my source told me.

This information reached me amid unconfirmed reports that the government of the National Resistance Army (NRA) has acquired a number of SCUD missile launchers from Iraq through a Libyan conduit.

In the meantime, Ugandans are undergoing a psychological preparation for war by being told through loud-speakers that it is Kenya that is planning to overrun Uganda. The attack on Kenya, whenever it is perpetrated, will then be explained as an act of self-defence, according to the source. Yet, said he, the invasion will not be spearheaded by NRA men themselves.

In its vanguard, he went on, will be Kenyan elements who—as I have reported on several occasions—have been undergoing protracted training in guerrilla and commando skills both in Uganda and in Libya, some of whom are reported to have smuggled arms into Kenya and been arrested.

That Kenyans being drilled in military techniques include politicians who have sworn to overthrow the government of President Moi by any means, including force of arms. Among them, too, are ordinary criminals who have run away from natural justice.

My Kampala source cites two main reasons why Mr. Museveni thinks he needs to attack Kenya. The one is that, because of its military adventures abroad, Uganda's economy is said to be experiencing grave difficulties.

Apart from the socio-political rifts that President Museveni either inherited from the previous regimes or occasioned upon his forcible accession to power in 1986, these new economic difficulties are reportedly opening even wider political cleavages in society.

The idea, then—according to the mole—is to find a point around which to rally all Ugandans, and the president appears to have decided that nothing can be more effective than to claim that every Ugandan's life is being jeopardised by Kenya's alleged plan to raid Uganda.

But the more important reason is that Kenya is an important part of the whole lacustrine region which Mr. Museveni is reportedly burning with ambition to carve out into a personal empire.

According to a central source in Nairobi, the Kenyan Government has "solid information" that Mr. Museveni has concrete designs on Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Southern Sudan and Kenya.

My Kampala source affirms that Rwanda and Burundi were to be annexed through direct invasion of the kind perpetrated in Rwanda last year, using NRA Army men masquerading as refugees.

Zaire and Southern Sudan would be swallowed by sponsoring already existing anti-government movements, which would be made so dependent on material aid from Kampala that it would be extremely easy to turn them into vassals as soon as they proved victorious.

As for Tanzania, Mr. Museveni already had extraordinarily close contact with key military men in Dar es Salaam when he was a student activist in that country in the late sixties and early seventies. The idea would be to finance these men to organise a pro-Museveni putsch against President Ali Mwinyi.

The stumbling block so far, it would seem, has been Kenya and President Moi himself. The first reason is that, in a way, it was Kenya and President Moi that enabled Mr. Museveni to accede to power in Kampala in 1986.

It was a series of meetings between Mr. Museveni and the regime of the two Okellos [Brigadier Basilio Olara Okello and Lieutenant General Tito Okello] in 1985, chaired by President Moi, that hammered out a ceasefire agreement that led the Okellos to relax their guard.

Never a man to honour any agreement, Mr. Museveni soon threw that one into the wastepaper basket, took advantage of the relaxation by the Okellos and romped home into Kampala with relative ease.

Secondly, as my mole puts it, Mr. Museveni has never ceased to look down upon what he calls the ideologylessness of the Kenyan system.

He is reported to think of himself as the ideological messiah of this part of Africa, saying his thoughts (with a capital T in the Mao Tse-tung tradition) are superior to any other thoughts in this region.

It is marked by infantile omniscience and a conspiratorial streak. "We are the revolutionaries of the world," he seems to declare. "So we must Lord it over the scum of the earth."

The runup to the planned attack on Kenya entails a profuse influx of arms from Libya. According to my Kampala source, young Kenyans who have completed military courses in Libya have returned to Uganda and been deployed on the Kenyan border.

And yet Uganda's media are portraying Kenya as the aggressor. This is the version that even the Western correspondents in Kampala have been sold by Mr. Museveni's propaganda machinery.

That machinery alleges that Kenya has three whole camps in which it is training elements loyal to former President Milton Obote to launch an attack on Uganda.

According to the Kenyan Government, these activities are making it impossible for efforts to discuss the entire refugee issue being exacerbated by Mr. Museveni's interventions abroad.

How does one discuss any refugee issue with a leader who willfully aggravates that issue all the time? Kenya has asked.

Nairobi's attitude is that the refugee question can be discussed meaningfully only when the discussion is allowed to touch on its particularities—for instance, Uganda's invasion of Rwanda by so-called refugees, an invasion which, in turn, occasioned a fresh wave of refugees into Uganda, Burundi, Zaire and Tanzania. [passage omitted]

Somali's Siad Barre Flees to 'Home Village'

EA0702113691 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English
7 Feb 91 pp 1, 7

[Makena Aritho article: "As Narrated at Liboi"]

[Excerpt] Deposed Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre was at the weekend said to have fled to his home village in that country's Gedo region after rejecting calls to leave the battle-torn country, saying that, being an old man, he had no wish to die in exile.

Mr. Abdullahi Jama Barre, a close relative of the 80-year-old former president, arrived in Kenya late last week, and this week told me here that Siad Barre fled from the southern town of Kismaayo in a tank, accompanied by his personal troops, when fighting reached the town.

Mr. Jama Barre, who slid into Kenya through this border post of Liboi, together with 40 close relatives, said Siad Barre had taken refuge in his (Jama) home in Kismaayo for a while before the rebels, who drove him from Mogadishu, stormed the coastal town.

He said the elder Barre then split his guard, taking half of the troops as an escort to Gedo and leaving the other half to escort his kinsmen to Liboi.

Mr. Jama Barre, who was last week reported to be Barre's brother, is actually his nephew and was one of the richest men in Somalia. He said at Liboi that he had property in both Mogadishu and Kismaayo and had lost 15 personal luxury cars in Kismaayo alone when looting started there two weeks ago.

Mr. Jama Barre, who is in his late 50s, said that about one million people had fled Mogadishu since the final skirmish erupted on December 31, 1990, and that all were now in Kismaayo. He said the vicious fighting had been initially confined to Mogadishu but that it was now spreading to Kismaayo and other towns.

However, he said the battle for the Presidency had ended as soon as Siad Barre left Mogadishu and that the killing and maiming going on now was between the victorious rebel groups.

Speaking through an interpreter, Mr. Barre said Siad Barre had turned over most of his tanks and artillery to the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) and advised them to throw the United Somalia Congress (USC) out of Mogadishu.

Mr. Jama Barre's report was confirmed by a minister in the Siad Barre cabinet (name withheld), who told me the deposed president had talked to the SPM leadership and told them they deserved to take Mogadishu as they had been fighting him longer than the Hawiyeh-dominated USC. The SPM represents the southern-based Ogaden clan.

Said Mr. Jama Barre "I am not running away from the USC or any other group. I am escaping the mindless looting and killing based on no principle. You can get killed for a glass of water."

A lieutenant-colonel (name withheld) who accompanied the Barre family to Kenya said every Somali now had a gun. He added that a total break-down in law and order had led to the orgy of looting and killing.

"It is a meaningless tribal war with no principle; I defected because I did not want to fight and kill my fellow Somali in that kind of war," said the army officer.

So he packed his wife, two sons and a daughter in a four-wheel vehicle and made the hazardous semi-desert journey to Liboi.

The military man says he would like to join his fellow soldiers who landed in Nairobi early January aboard a military plane because he fears for his safety among civilians. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

ANC Delegation Attending Donor's Conference

AB0602105391 *Dakar PANA in English 0914 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Arusha (Tanzania), 6 Feb (SHIHATA/PANA)—A 50-member African National Congress (ANC) delegation led by Walter Sisulu is in Arusha ready for the ANC donor's conference opening in Dar es Salaam Wednesday. Participants to the conference include representatives from Australia, India, Nordic countries, Japan, Nigeria and host Tanzania as well as ambassadors accredited to Tanzania. Other participants, approximately 70 representatives from government agencies such as Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, Swedish international agencies and non-governmental organisations from about 15 countries are expected to attend.

According to the programme available in Dar es Salaam Tuesday, Sisulu will address the conference on the state of the nation". Other topics will be on the development imperatives facing South Africa" and an overview and outlook of development projects". This meeting coincides with the Summit of Frontline States Wednesday [6 February] and the OAU Southern Africa Ad Hoc Committee in Harare, Thursday.

ANC, International Sponsors Attend Congress

EA0602110391 *Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] Arusha—The African National Congress [ANC] has expressed its gratitude to Tanzania for the moral and material assistance it extended over many years to help in the liberation struggle of the people of South Africa. This gratitude is contained in a special ANC message to the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM, Revolutionary Party] to mark the 14th anniversary of its inception. The message was delivered on behalf of the ANC by a member of the ANC executive committee, Mr. Walter Sisulu, to the CCM vice chairman, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa, when they met at Mt. Meru Hotel in Arusha this afternoon. Comrade Kawawa is in Arusha where he is scheduled to open a three-day meeting tomorrow to be attended by ANC international sponsors. Mr. Sisulu is leading the ANC delegation at the meeting.

Briefing Comrade Kawawa on the progress of their struggle against the apartheid regime, Mr. Sisulu said that two major obstacles delaying firm talks with the apartheid regime are the continued detention of political leaders and the conditions set by the regime which deter South African refugees and ANC cadres from returning home. [passage omitted]

Comrade Kawawa hailed the successes achieved by the ANC in compelling the apartheid regime to agree to the holding of talks with the ANC, thus effecting vital political changes in the country. He commended the efforts made by the ANC leaders to unite the people of South Africa and fight against the Boers' designs of dividing them and setting one group against another in order to kill each other. Comrade Kawawa said the contribution made by Tanzanians was only a drop in the ocean when compared with the sacrifices made by the people and ANC leaders inside South Africa.

Workers' Union May Reject CCM Control

*EA0302162691 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 0330 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] On page 7 of UHURU newspaper, there is a story entitled: Juwata [Tanzania workers' union] to discuss quitting the Chama Cha Mapinduzi [CCM]. The country's workers' union will arrange for an extraordinary general meeting before May of this year to discuss rejection of CCM control. Yesterday's issue of the weekly BUSINESS TIMES quoted the Juwata deputy secretary general, Comrade (Ceprian Manyanda), as saying that the meeting would discuss a new constitution and regulations that would safeguard the management of Juwata as an independent body. Juwata will still continue to be the sole body of authority over workers in the government and private parastatals and companies in the country, the Dar es Salaam-based paper quoted Comrade (Manyanda) as saying. But, Comrade (Manyanda) added, Juwata in its new form will be a democracy and have representatives from all working areas, from the branch level up to the national level.

Uganda

Museveni Addresses Seminar on Country's Economy

*EA0302112291 Kampala Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Report on Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni's closing address to a seminar in Jinja; date not given]

[Text] President Yoweri Museveni has appealed to permanent secretaries to intensify, wherever they are, the struggle of diversifying and adding value to the country's exports. In an address to them at the closing of their one-week seminar in Jinja, Mr. Museveni said that the

national economy is going well but there were still some bottlenecks to be overcome, and it is here that the permanent secretaries should help. The problems which the country has been experiencing in the economy for a long time include a narrow export base and low tax collection which, he said, the permanent secretaries should combine efforts to launch a war on.

The president told the seminar participants, whose theme was: Constitutional Framework for a Durable Administration, that since the National Resistance Movement [NRM] came to power, a lot has been done on the infrastructure such as electricity, water, roads, and telephones. He added that the government has been grappling with the effects of operating a low export-based economy by encouraging the production of cotton, tea, tobacco, maize, beans, simsim, and other oil seeds. At this juncture, he told them that each one of them should work hard and implement the national struggle of diversifying the country's exports, with particular emphasis on aiming at exporting processed and finished goods like textiles, cooking oil, fish, leather goods, beef, and gold.

President Museveni also said that Uganda is very much capable of improving her economic performance if the import substitution sector is given due attention. He enumerated organizations like Casements Limited and [words indistinct] being some of the industrial establishments that can greatly assist the country's import substitution sector.

Turning to the theme of the seminar, President Museveni observed that it was timely and showed that permanent secretaries are in step with the wider developments in Uganda. At this juncture, the president assured those who accuse the NRM of working to manipulate the constitution making, purportedly to cling to power, that the NRM has no interest at all in clinging to undemocratic power. He said that the constitution will be written by the masses, adding that we shall defend this popular constitution.

President Museveni called on the ministries to learn to improvise and warned that lack of improvisation in our circumstances means that we shall not move at all. He again cautioned the permanent secretaries against the problem of over-centralization, saying that too much centralization is counterproductive. He therefore said that the Ministry of Local Government is looking into this issue. President Museveni noted that over-centralization was encouraged in the past by politicians who felt that they were not secure if they never controlled centrally each and every aspect of government. He termed such an arrangement as manifestation of political backwardness in Africa.

On the failures of the civil service, President Museveni said that they are largely attributable to the organizational structures inherited at independence. He therefore said that it is important to make a constitution capable of easy revision of the structures and organs of civil

service to make them more efficient and effective in managing the development process. He went on to say that the past constitution of civil service must be structured to lead development, which means increased responsibilities and fresh challenges for the civil service.

President Museveni told the permanent secretaries that as accounting officers, they must realize the need to avoid corruption and to pay salaries on time. He, however, advised them to exercise restraint and run their ministries with thrift.

The permanent secretary in the office of the president and head of the civil service, Mr. Henry Obbo, said that since the civil service is the implementer of government policy, the seminar felt the need to look into matters pertaining to the making of the new constitution. He said that reports of their deliberations will be written and submitted.

The district administrator, Jinja, Mr. Sarapio Karashani, welcomed President Museveni to Jinja District and reported that work on the rehabilitation of a number of public buildings is in full force. The function was attended by the minister of public service and cabinet affairs, Mr. Tom Rubale, and the National Resistance Council member for Jinja Central, Mr. David Magezi.

Museveni on Friendship for All African Countries

*EA0602221491 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has dismissed as rubbish allegations that the Uganda Government wants to overthrow governments in neighboring countries. We have nothing but friendship for all African countries, the president told a military parade held in the Lubiri barracks in Kampala today to mark the 10th anniversary of the founding of the National Resistance Army. He stressed that Uganda believes in good-neighborliness and has no interest in sponsoring changes in African countries.

The president, who is the current chairman of the OAU, stressed that Uganda would not like turmoil in the region because it believes that one cannot develop Africa if one does not integrate markets on the continent. He said Uganda is eager to cooperate with all African countries. He disclosed that he had assured Uganda's neighbors of her policy of peaceful coexistence. He said he told them that the only exception can be if a country persistently or irredeemably continues to interfere in Uganda's internal affairs. In other words, Uganda would act in self-defense. [passage omitted]

The president called for coexistence among the people of different beliefs and political affiliations in the country. He said the spirit of coexistence is a necessity. He called on all the people of Uganda to recognize that Uganda belongs to all Ugandans.

On African affairs, the president said the pre-industrial stage must end in Africa, and a new era started. He said in Uganda the NRM [National Resistance Movement] had launched the country on a program of sustained development.

Earlier, the army commander, Major General Mugisha Muntu, reiterated the army's commitment to establish and sustain total stability in the country. [passage omitted]

Museveni Departs for Meeting in Harare

*EA0602221691 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] President Museveni has left for Harare, Zimbabwe, to attend a meeting of an OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa. The meeting will open in the Zimbabwean capital tomorrow. The Ad Hoc Committee is composed of 13 African countries, namely Algeria, Angola, Botswana, Cape Verde, the Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Libya, Nigeria, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. President Museveni will attend in his capacity as OAU chairman. He is accompanied by the second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign and regional affairs, Mr. Paul Ssemogerere. [passage omitted]

Government To Propose ANC Surrender Weapons

MB0602111591 Johannesburg SOWETAN in English
6 Feb 91 p 4

[Unattributed report: "State in Bid To Disarm MK"]

[Text] The Government is to propose jointly administered points with the ANC [African National Congress] where members of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] could hand in their arms.

And the ANC is to be given a choice—members of Umkhonto inside South Africa should surface or face further action by the security forces.

These proposals were expected to be made yesterday at a meeting in Pretoria of the joint ANC/Government working group empowered to deal with the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle.

The group deadlocked when the parties could not agree on the recruitment and training of Umkhonto members and the ANC's campaign of mass action.

These issues were then discussed at a meeting between President de Klerk and ANC deputy president Mr Nelson Mandela.

In terms of the Pretoria Minute the working group had to complete its report by September 15 last year.

Tanzania Said 'Second Home' for ANC Members

MB3101092791 Cape Town SOUTH in English
24-30 Jan 91 p 8

[Report by Deborah Carter in Dar-es-Salaam: "Business as Usual in Tanzania"]

[Text] The rising tide of violence sweeping South Africa has created a new wave of refugees, many of whom may be settled in Tanzania.

The exodus is occurring as the repatriation of refugees continues at a grindingly slow pace.

It means business as usual for the 22-year-old office of the African National Congress (ANC) here, which must now expand the refugee settlements under its management.

According to deputy chief representative Mr Henry Chiliza, the organisation is moving forward with plans to build a resettlement area at Dakawa, near an existing settlement area at Mazimbu, four kilometres from the central town of Morogoro.

The new settlement will host 2,500 people in five villages. Planners speculate that small- and large-scale industries at Dakawa will allow the community to be completely self-sufficient.

Most of the Dar-es-Salaam staff's time has been spent running the settlement area at Mazimbu for students, exiles and their families. It now boasts a pre-school, a

day care centre as well as primary and secondary schools, and a small clinic with five wards.

Small-scale industries, such as dairy and poultry farms and a furniture factory, provide employment and allow the community to be partially self-sufficient. From the office in the capital, the staff handles all matters of immigration, food and water supply, housing, education, and health care for its inhabitants.

"The policy of our movement's action is conducive to genuine political change in South Africa", says Chiliza.

Even though the ANC has been unbanned for a year and is involved in the process of political and constitutional pre-negotiations, external structures are mostly still in place. Life has changed little for Chiliza, assistant administrative secretary Mr George Twala, and the 20 other South African staff members at the office.

ANC officials here claim the significance of Tanzanian support cannot be understated. Chiliza even goes as far as to say: "To the ANC, Tanzania is our second home."

It was here in 1960 that the ANC established its first office outside South Africa, later providing training facilities for its military wing, Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK).

ANC leaders, including president, Mr Oliver Tambo, used the office as provisional headquarters until they moved it to Morogoro, Tanzania, and later in 1978, to Lusaka.

Tanzanian land donations set the basis for the resettlement areas. The help has come as part of a long Tanzanian commitment to the liberation of African peoples.

Throughout the past few decades, Tanzania has acted as a strong support base for several African liberation movements—including the current governments in Angola MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and Mozambique Frelimo [Mozambique National Resistance], Guinea Bissau's Partido Africano da Independencia da Guine e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) [African Party for the Independence of Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde], and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] of newly-independent Namibia.

Today, Tanzania continues to provide the headquarters for the Organisation of African Unity's Liberation Committee. Some may feel that with the seeming changes in South Africa, the need for liberation support is nearly an end.

But Chiliza cautions that, despite the political manoeuvres, there is still a long battle ahead because irreversible change is not assured. "We (the ANC) still regard ourselves as a liberation movement because we haven't achieved the goals to permanently stop the oppression of black South Africans."

He adds that Western countries supportive of the ANC should not ease sanctions or engage in bilateral talks with Pretoria until it implements genuine reform conditions.

Chiliza dashes into his office, slamming the door behind him. Twala sighs, takes a long drag of his cigarette, rolls his eyes and cracks a grin. Another typical day at the ANC's Tanzania headquarters has begun, much as it has done during the years of exile.

Minister on Need To 'Defuse' Land Issue

*MB0502191291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of agriculture and development aid, Mr. Jaco de Villiers, says it is essential to defuse the land issue in South Africa in a peaceful manner.

Speaking during the parliamentary debate on the state president's opening speech, Mr. De Villiers said the government was aware of the importance and sensitivity of the land issue.

He said more than the abolition of discriminatory legislation was needed in this regard. An evolutionary process of learning, and changes in values and perceptions among all individuals and communities were needed.

Mr. De Villiers said human abilities were key factors in the development potential of land, and that technical and managerial skills were needed.

Education Minister Says No Forced Integration

*MB0502191891 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] The minister of education and culture in the House of Assembly, Mr. Piet Claase, said during the parliamentary debate on the state president's opening speech that although race would not be a factor in the admission of pupils to schools, there would not be forced integration.

He said communities would play a more important role in the education of children, and schools would be able to decide their admission policy.

Communities wanting to uphold certain values would be able to make their own decisions.

Mr. Claase said the government would introduce parity in education on an evolutionary bases.

Law, Order Minister Says Unrest 'Under Control'

*MB0602164891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1635 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 6 SAPA—The unrest situation was under control, but all political leaders, including the Conservative Party, had a responsibility not to inflame their followers, the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, said on Wednesday.

Speaking during the debate on the state president's opening-of-Parliament address, he said that while it was under control the unrest situation remained fluid and explosive and therefore leaders had a duty to set an example for

calmness and peaceful action, as Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi and Mr. Nelson Mandela had done last week.

"If we want to stop violence, it is also time that we stop the 'war talk' and stop beating the war drums."

The government's plan for the future would work because it would enable the real, deep-lying causes of South Africa's problems to be addressed.

These—like political rights, the franchise, unemployment and other socio-economic problems—were causes which the police could do little about.

Mr. Vlok said the number of people who had been arrested in connection with left- and right-wing deeds of terror had increased from 158 in 1989 to 341 in 1990.

It was worrying that right-wing deeds of terror had increased in 1990.

But of all the right-wing deeds, the police had already solved as many as 90 percent.

This was higher than in the case of left-wing terrorism, where the police had nevertheless had outstanding success.

He wished to state categorically that the SA [South African] Police, assisted by the SADF [South African Defense Force] and many members of the public, were in maintaining law and order in South Africa under the most difficult circumstances.

Foreign Affairs Official on Gulf War Policy

*MB0102090291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0149 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 31 SAPA—South Africa has complied with the UN-imposed sanctions on Iraq, a senior official of the Department of Foreign Affairs said at the University of Cape Town [UCT] on Thursday [31 January].

Speaking during a panel discussion on the Gulf war at UCT, Mr John Sunde, the deputy director of the Middle East and South-West Asia Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs, said South Africa had been a supplier of arms to two Middle East countries before the Gulf crisis.

He did not name the countries.

But, he said, South Africa had taken immediate steps to prevent dealings with Iraq since the invasion of Kuwait on August 2 last year.

A recent report in a British newspaper claimed South Africa supplied Iraq with G5 shells, capable of carrying poison gas up until last month.

Mr Sunde said South Africa was not actively involved in the Gulf war, and preferred to act only as an observer.

When asked about South Africa's offer to put harbour facilities at the disposal of the U.S., he replied that South

African Foreign Minister Pik Botha had said that South African facilities were available for use by U.S. forces only if they requested it.

The South African policy on the Gulf war was one of hope for peace, he said, and that all sides should "sit down and talk before it's too late, before there is a further loss of life.

"The bottom line is, you have to negotiate".

Mr Sunde said the government was making arrangements to evacuate South Africans in Israel, should the war in the Gulf spread.

"The situation is not yet serious enough, but if necessary we will get our people out," he added.

He referred to the government's role in the evacuation of more than 300 Muslim pilgrims stranded in Saudi Arabia.

Mr Sunde said the government was prepared to foot most of the R[and]2 million bill for their evacuation, which was completed on Thursday.

"All South Africans are important to the government," he said, to applause.

Deputy Defense Minister on Conscription, Issues

MB0602123091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—During South Africa's transitional phase conscription would be retained in its present form, but under a new constitution there could be a different way of manning the SADF [South African Defense Force], the deputy minister of defence, Mr. Wynand Breytenbach, said on Wednesday.

Addressing a briefing for international and local journalists, he said under a new constitution it would be unfair to expect only one part of the population to be subject to conscription.

On the Gulf war, he said any arms deals done with Iraq—and specifically the G-5 artillery piece—had been concluded "well before" the UN resolutions permitting armed action by the allies.

It should be borne in mind that the Iraqis were also armed with, among others, British and American aircraft.

No arms deals had been concluded arising from the Gulf war.

South Africa supported the allied cause as it did not agree with the way Iraq had annexed Kuwait, and it would "of course give the allies all information required", although they probably in any case knew all they needed to on the G-5.

On cut-backs, Mr. Breytenbach said the SADF was looking at ways of trimming to make more money available to the Treasury for other urgent priorities.

"We will keep our muscle, but where there is fat to be removed, we will remove it."

Although the SADF was enjoying relative peace after 20 years of operations, it was now required to help the SAP [South African Police] maintain law and order by combating violence and faction fighting.

On allegations of SADF airlifts into Angola continuing, he said "categorically", no such flights by the SADF were going into Angola or any other country in the region.

Cut-backs had also been effected in Armscor [Armaments Corporation of South Africa]. Perhaps the private sector could play a bigger role there.

Future training would be stepped up for all in the SADF, and there was no limit for a man of colour. Already a number had reached the rank of brigadier.

Asked about any role Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK) [Spear of the Nation—African National Congress' military wing] might play in future, Mr. Breytenbach said that, bearing in mind that the defence force of the future would "of course" be examined by the government of the day, the SADF had no intention of integrating MK into it.

In the same way, the British Army could not be expected to integrate the IRA, or the Israeli's the PLO.

The SADF was a national force which protected all South Africans—including the ANC and the AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement]—while MK was subservient to one organisation, the ANC.

"The key phrase here is: Not dividing the sword power of the state."

The SADF was open to all South Africans on application, with standards and merits laid down.

But as it was an instrument of the state, "you will not take on someone who will undermine the security of the state".

Asked how big a military threat the SADF had perceived MK to be, he said "we have never had the opportunity to assess the MK as a military force—it has never fought the SADF".

SAIRR Says Churches Encourage Violence

MB0402170091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1645 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Embargoed until 1800 GMT 4 February]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—Black people in the townships are reaping a whirlwind of violence that the churches have helped to sow, the executive director of the South African Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR], Mr. John Kane-Berman, said in Johannesburg on Monday night.

Addressing the Sandton Rotary Club, Mr. Kane-Berman said that institute research showed that 3,700 people had died in political violence last year and that preliminary figures indicated that at least 160 had died in political violence last month.

"Violence has reached the point where some of the churches are worried enough to begin to blaming it, at least in part, on liberatory organisations," he added.

"I mention the churches in particular, because Christian leadership in this country has helped to legitimate violence as an instrument of liberation."

Mr. Kane-Berman said that South African church representatives had, for example, met in Lusaka in May 1987 and endorsed the right of oppressed people to take up armed struggle as one of the tactics to end repression.

A document drawn up at the conclusion of the Lusaka meeting had said: "While remaining committed to peaceful change we recognise that the nature of the South African regime which wages war against its own inhabitants and neighbours compels the liberation movements to the use of force along with other means to end oppression."

Mr. Kane-Berman pointed out that a leading churchman had said last month that liberation movements were co-responsible for cultivating the culture of violence in South Africa. They had, this person had said, "canonised their particular ideology or strategy to such an extent that anyone who opposes or simply fails to espouse it must be removed".

Mr. Kane-Berman commented: "This is a courageous statement to make even at this late stage, but, if liberation movements have done that, the Christian churches have helped them do it by their endorsement of armed struggle".

ANC Youth Challenges Remarks

MB0502164691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1433 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 5 SAPA—The ANC [African National Congress] Youth League on Tuesday accused the SA [South African] Institute of Race Relations [SAIRR] of biased research for blaming the unabating violence on young people or youthful supporters of the ANC who were not prepared to listen to the leadership.

The league was responding to an address to the Sandton Rotary Club by SAIRR Executive Director Mr. John Kane-Berman on Monday, who charged that the church had sanctioned violence through its beliefs in liberation theology. This had filtered down to the undisciplined youth.

In its response, the Youth League charged that to equate the current violence, which could be attributed to either criminal or socio-political factors, with liberatory violent forms of struggle was "tantamount to a research institute reducing itself to the unpleasant level of a think-tank of a political party".

"If there are people, who have campaigned tirelessly against all forms of violence in this country, it is the church leaders.

"It is disturbing that a research institute of the stature of the SAIRR should stoop to such low levels as to be blind to the courageous efforts the men of the cloth have made to achieve peace in our country," said the ANC Youth League.

Groups Seek Investigation Into 'Hit Squads'

ANC Seeks New Probe

MB2501205091 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN
in English 24 Jan 91 p 4

[Report by "CITIZEN Reporter": "ANC Wants New Probe Into Hit Squads"]

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] has called on President F.W. de Klerk yesterday [23 January] to institute a fresh commission of inquiry into the "hit squads within the South African Police [SAP] and Defence Force".

It also demanded the immediate public disbandment of secret paramilitary units and the arrest of persons implicated in the findings of Mr. Justice Johan Kriegler in the defamation case of General Lothar Neethling versus VRYE WEEKBLAD.

An ANC spokesman said that the findings reached by Mr. Justice Kriegler, agreed with the conclusions arrived at by the ANC after lengthy discussions with Captain Dirk Coetzee towards the end of 1989, namely that hit squads did exist in the police and that Gen. Neethling supplied poison drops to Capt. Coetzee.

"However, we know from both Dirk Coetzee and others that Gen. Neethling is but one amongst many in the SAP and other forces who form or formed, part of those elements financing, controlling, and directing the hit squads or the personnel thereof."

The spokesman said the ANC found it "extremely disturbing that these criminals are still holding office and continue to perform their duties as if nothing has happened.

"Public confidence in the police and army is at an all-time low. This applies equally to the way in which justice is administered.

"It is imperative for the government to demonstrate its bona fides and act against this criminal abuse of power and violations of the law.

"The Harms Commission lies in tatters, and the report is not worth the paper it's written on. Any further attempt at a cover-up can only lead to chaos and disaster."

"The ANC is therefore forced to the conclusion that units such as the death squads and Askaris [turned former ANC guerrillas] operate with the highest authority of the South African Government, and form part of a continued destabilisation policy of the ANC and of the peace process."

Metalworkers Union Demands Inquiry

MB0402135491 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1334 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—The National Union of Metalworkers of South Africa (NUMSA) on Monday

called on the government to reopen investigations into alleged police hit squads, or face communities' increasing rejection of the SA [South African] Police.

In a statement, NUMSA alleged such rejection would lead to a certain collapse of constitutional negotiations.

The union strongly condemned a recent night handgrenade attack on the house of one of its organisers and CAST [Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal] general secretary, Mr. Sam Ntuli.

Five people—including a 1-1/2-year-old baby girl and a 9-year-old niece of Mr. Ntuli's—were injured in the attack on his Thokoza (Alberton) home late on Saturday night.

It had been the third attack on NUMSA leadership and property this year, the statement said.

Several incidents of intimidation and harassment had also been reported, NUMSA said, including charges against NUMSA General Secretary Moses Mayekiso, telephonic death threats, and visits from anonymous people and police, checking whether officials still belonged to the union.

NUMSA believed rightwing elements and a still functional CCB (Civil Cooperation Bureau) were out to thwart a unification of oppressed people and to ensure that inter-cine violence continued among black organisations.

State's Stand on Low-Income Housing Questioned

MB0602062291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2147 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] Cape Town Feb 5 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] on Tuesday [5 February] demanded to know the real intentions of the state president when homeless people in Villiersdorp were forcibly denied the basic rights to a family life and affordable housing.

Likewise, stalled talks on Tuesday between the ANC and the Cape Provincial Administration on the development of District Six displayed a continuing chasm between government intentions and their execution, said ANC spokesman Mr Trevor Manuel.

Addressing a press conference, Mr Manuel said if the government's rejection of a "local option" solution to District Six was the "shape of things to come, everyone will have to take a hard look at the glowing accolades the state president received" after his February 1 speech to Parliament.

Warning that the ANC could not discount the reoccupation of District Six, he said: "There is no semblance of messages (from central government) filtering through to government departments."

The ANC, United Democratic Front, civic organisations, private developers, Cape Town City Council and government housing officials met Cape Administrator Mr Kobus Meiring in on-going talks on the development of District Six on Tuesday.

The ANC, supported by the city council, has proposed low-cost "working class" development of District Six.

"The government does not have the political will to expropriate private land in District Six," said Mr Manuel, charging that the controversial suburb had been robbed from its residents.

Ms Zorah Abrahams, the ANC's national civics co-ordinator, said the problems of repression and access to affordable housing experienced by people in Villiersdorp occurred while President F.W. de Klerk was encouraging local-level negotiations.

ANC, PAC, Azapo To Meet on Township Violence

MB0602150491 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC], the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC], and the Azanian People's Organization [Azapo] are to hold urgent talks at Bekkersdal tomorrow morning to discuss the continuing violence in the area. Nine people have died in the violence since Saturday [2 Feb].

In the latest incident, three policemen were injured when they were attacked with knob sticks and stones. The attackers were dispersed with tearsmoke, rubber bullets, and bird-shot.

The latest victim had been hacked and stabbed in running battles between members of the ANC and Azapo.

ANC Says 'Third Force' Behind Bekkersdal Unrest

MB0602172091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1704 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] accused police and a "third force" on Wednesday of fomenting violence in Bekkersdal township, where at least nine people have died in bloody violence in the past few days.

In another allegation refuted by the authorities, the ANC said some white policemen had set fire to shacks at Mandela Village from where Azapo [Azanian People's Organization] says attacks have been launched against its members in the residential community.

Police spokeswoman Capt Henriette Bester denied the claims, saying police were in full force in the West Rand township to quell the violence.

In a statement on Wednesday ANC regional spokesman Ronnie Mamoepa blamed the violence on a vigilante group—formed by thugs—parading as political activists and supported by some members of the police.

"It has been established beyond reasonable doubt that the recent violence was a result of the Tsotsi element organised into a vigilante group, claiming to belong to one political organisation in the area, with the support of (some) police," he said.

Mr. Mamoepe said a joint ANC-AZAPO-PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] monitoring group had unearthed evidence implicating "a third force and some police elements in the perpetuation of this violence".

"Today (Wednesday), some white police were seen setting shacks at the Mandela Village alight and giving cover to the vigilante elements purporting to belong to one organisation in the area," he said.

Mr. Mamoepe added the ANC was not involved in violence against any political organisations in the township.

"The group (of the alleged instigators) is aimed at undermining all efforts to build unity in action amongst liberation organisations around common perspectives," he said.

Mr. Mamoepe demanded the withdrawal of the security forces from the township.

ANC Members Stage Sit-In at East Rand TPA

*MB0602191291 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1803 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 6 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] members staged a sit-in at East Rand Transvaal Provincial Administration [TPA] offices on Wednesday, a congress spokesman and police have confirmed.

African National Congress liaison officer Ronnie Mamoepe told SAPA 11 ANC members took the action after talks between them and the TPA broke down.

The talks had been, said Mr. Mamoepe, "an attempt to resolve the impasse which had occurred earlier between the Vosloorus Civic Association and the TPA".

SAP [South African Police] spokesman Capt Henriette Bester confirmed that police were called to the scene, but denied that anyone was arrested. "There was an incident at the TPA offices and police sorted it out," she said.

Mr. Mamoepe claimed earlier that the activists, including Mr. Mantashe Gwebu of the SA [South African] Communist Party, were detained.

Comment from the TPA was not immediately available.

PAC's Desai Discusses Meeting With ANC

*MB0502180491 London BBC World Service
in English 1709 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] For the first time, the leaders of the South African ANC [African National Congress] and the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] have had a meeting to discuss the country's future and their role in it. They have been going their separate ways for more than 30 years, but there are momentous days in South Africa now with President De Klerk forging ahead with another package of reforms to dismantle apartheid.

The meeting between the ANC's Nelson Mandela and the PAC's Clarence Makwetu was in Johannesburg. On the line, Barney Mthombathi asked the PAC's publicity secretary, Barney Desai, if he meant the two organizations might form a united or, as some has suggested, a patriotic front:

[Begin recording] [Desai] There is (?hope) that we will move in that direction. We have tentatively got 21 March as a meeting point for this patriotic front. In the meantime, we are having one-to-one discussions with other movements and we hope that it will culminate in a broad conference of all liberation movements, and all those who have a contradiction with this regime to come together to form such a front.

[Mthombathi] But historically, Mr. Desai, there is a history, obviously, of the two organizations actually refusing to meet one another. I mean, I know the ANC always refused to share a platform with the PAC. I mean, what brought about this change of attitude?

[Desai] Well, I think it's a question of recognizing the realities of our country. The fact of the matter is that although the ANC commands considerable support, the Pan-Africanist Congress is not an insignificant body. In fact it is an important component of the liberation struggle, and I think that the ANC now realizes it

[Mthombathi] Does this mean that the differences in strategies and ideologies between the two organizations have now been sorted out?

[Desai] No, they have not been sorted out. That's why we are calling meetings of our two organizations so that we can sort out our differences and resolve them, if we can resolve them. We were assured by this meeting that the ANC's proposal for an all party congress has quite clearly stated that this is not a replacement for the constituent assembly which we both proposed, but a mere forum for discussion. If that is so then we are on course for a constituent assembly and there is minimum agreement that we can reach on going forward on a constituent assembly.

There are issues that we will not be able to possibly agree upon. The ANC is committed to the concept of an interim government, whereas the PAC is not interested in becoming part of any interim arrangement because we refuse to be co-managers of the apartheid system.

[Mthombathi] You have also spoken about the inter-organizational strife in the townships. Do you think that your members, Sir, on the ground will actually listen to what you say?

[Desai] Well, as far as the PAC is concerned there is no evidence, not a single bit of evidence, that the PAC has ever gone, PAC members have ever gone on any offensive action against any members of the liberation movement. It is against our policy. We are a highly disciplined party. We have time and again called for peace among Africans and war against our enemy, which is the regime,

and we stick by that. Where we have been engaged in any kind of violence is purely in the capacity of defending ourselves.

[Mthombathi] The other side could say the same, Mr. Desai. I mean...

[Desai, interrupting] The other side does not say the same. In fact, the other side realizes that there have been people on their side that have been out of order, completely out of order, and they are continuously trying to dampen those elements. Some of them who are really little gangsters who have attached themselves to the liberation movement. They have no [words indistinct] we don't have a history in the past of this kind of violence between organizations. This is a new phenomenon. We are all determined to stamp it out fully and finally as far as we possibly can. [End recording]

ANC-Government Negotiations Said 'Bogged Down'

MB0602102791 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
6 Feb 91 p 3

[Report by Peter Fabricius, political correspondent:
"Talks To End 'Struggle' Bog Down"]

[Text] Negotiations between the Government and the ANC [African National Congress] remain bogged down after an apparently unsuccessful meeting yesterday of the crucial joint ANC-Government working group.

The meeting was arranged to discuss the practical implications of the ANC's suspension of armed actions "and related activities".

Sources said this second meeting this year of the so-called Paragraph Three working group in Pretoria had been "tough".

This seems to indicate a setback after earlier indications that the two sides were poised to find a way around their disagreements.

Both sides, however, agreed to refer the matter to their principals, indicating that they had failed once again to make progress.

In November last year the working group suspended its activities and referred its differences to Nelson Mandela and President De Klerk.

The Government's main demand now seems to be that cadres of the ANC's military wing Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation] (MK) should hand in their weapons.

It is also demanding an end to the training and recruiting of MK cadres and an end to certain mass-action campaigns which the Government believes lead to intimidation and violence.

The Government has decided that "worst-case" political offenders will not be released, nor exiles allowed to return, until the problems of the Paragraph Three group have been solved.

Nonetheless, Constitutional Development Minister Dr Gerrit Viljoen said at a press briefing in Cape Town yesterday that he believed the Government would meet the April 30 target date for releasing prisoners and granting exiles indemnity against arrest.

All these disagreements were "obstacles to negotiations" and the next stage of negotiations could not begin until they had been resolved, he said.

According to CAST [Civic Associations of Southern Transvaal] general secretary Mr. Sam Ntuli there was a strong possibility that residents of affected townships might withdraw their accounts from banks and embark on bond boycotts.

He said residents were currently discussing this option, but a final decision in this regard would be taken at Wednesday's [6 Feb] meeting.

Family of Mr. Ntuli were injured late on Saturday [2 Feb] night, when unknown assailants lobbed two handgrenades into his Thokoza home.

His niece, 9-year-old Mbali Ntuli, was admitted to Natalspruit hospital with serious shrapnel wounds, but her condition was improving, Mr. Ntuli said.

Others, who escaped with slight injuries, were Mr. Ntuli's sister Bonga, 27, her 1-1/2-year-old baby girl, Zinhle, Nzizeni Ntuli, 32, and Santo Zwane, 26.

Mr. Ntuli could not say what the motive behind the attack was, nor could he identify the assailants.

Township Civic Groups To Pressure Authorities

MB0402110891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1030 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 4 SAPA—Civic organisations of eight Transvaal townships hit by power and water cuts are to form a coordinated strategy to pressurise white local authorities to address their problems.

This was confirmed to SAPA on Monday [4 Feb] by Civics Association of Southern Transvaal (CAST) assistant general secretary, Mr. Cas Coovadia.

He said a meeting would be held in Johannesburg on Wednesday [6 Feb] to formulate such a strategy, between CAST, the Toekomsrus Crisis Committee, the Atteridgeville Residents Association, and the civic associations of Thokoza, Vosloorus, Jouberton, Stilfontein and Khuma.

Service cuts, as well as attitudes of white municipalities, would be discussed, he added, but stressed that CAST was "definitely still prepared to talk to the local authorities and the TPA (Transvaal Provincial Administration)".

He said negotiations between CAST and the TPA about the reconnection of services to townships were, in principal, still on track.

"The TPA said they would send us a few dates for meetings in February. We are waiting for these dates," Mr Coovadia added.

AWB March 'To Familiarize' Troops With Pretoria

*MB0602195691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1946 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Pretoria Feb 6 SAPA—Only a few hundred supporters joined the march organised by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [HNP—Reformed National Party] through the streets of Pretoria on Wednesday, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] TV news reports.

Although not many took part in the actual march, from Church Street to the City Hall, which was expected to draw thousands, several hundred supporters arrived at the City Hall where the leader of the AWB, Mr. Eugene Terre'blanche, and HNP leader Mr. Jaap Marais were to address a gathering.

Earlier Mr. Terre'blanche said that it had been incorrectly reported that the march was in protest of the government's announcement to repeal the remaining apartheid laws.

The purpose of the march was to familiarise his commandos with Pretoria, he said.

Some of the supporters, dressed in old Boer-style commando khaki uniforms, were armed with pistols.

Police cordoned off the streets to avoid confrontations.

Terre'blanche Says Land Must Be Taken By Force

*MB0602203691 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2023 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[By Norman Patterson]

[Text] Pretoria Feb 6 SAPA—Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB—Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader Eugene Terre'blanche pleaded for rightwing unity before a packed city hall in Pretoria on Wednesday night.

He was speaking after a few platoons of maroon-beret "Wenkommandos" ["Victory Commando"] and black-beret Aquila guards marched to the venue from Church Square to the beat of a bass drum.

AWB supporters elected to wait at the City Hall rather than join in the uphill, four-block march.

"This land is the Boers' land and they will have to take it from us over the barrel of a gun," Mr. Terre'blanche said.

Whites participating in the negotiating process were traitors.

The communists, anti-Christians, and terrorists gathering around the negotiating table to draw poison from the genes of God's whites in Africa would "make us pure and strong," he said to applause from the khaki-clad crowd.

The ANC [African National Congress] was not a nation, but a communist, murderous gang.

"Boers are a nation and do not have to sit at a table to beg for land, they already earned it with the lives of people."

Mr. Terre'blanche reiterated his oft-repeated statement that when the government capitulated, the AWB would forcibly seize control of the country.

The government had already announced that it would capitulate, Mr. Terre'blanche said.

He said the security police had issued threats to him via the wives of detained rightwingers.

"The nation will not allow them (the police) to fetch me," he said to more applause.

The AWB's Commandant-General Servaas de Wet, former SAP [South African Police] station commander in Cape Town, said South Africa already had "a white ANC government in office".

He warned that black squatters the government was allowing to settle around the cities were establishing terrorist bases there.

Cmdt-Gen de Wet evoked cries of "skande!" ["shame"] when he noted that while the government was admitting 30,000 to 40,000 terrorists into the country, the security branch was locking up Afrikaner leaders.

The third and last speaker, Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Jaap Marais, said the government had neither the will nor the ability to prevent the ANC from coming to power.

In the foyer, people were signing up as AWB members and buying merchandise, such as AWB t-shirts selling for R[rand]20.

White Wolf "leader" Barend Strydom's wife Karin was among those watching Cmdt-Gen de Wet's men performing drill maneuvers on Church Square earlier in the evening.

A large press contingent turned up to report on and film the proceedings.

CP Says Self-Determination 'Not Negotiable'

*MB0602165891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1641 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Parliament Feb 6 SAPA—The state president's vision of a new super South Africa could never succeed, Conservative Party [CP] whip Mr. Koos van der Merwe (CP Overvaal) said on Wednesday.

Speaking in debate on the state president's opening address, Mr. van der Merwe said his vision was doomed to failure because it would be created at the cost of the people.

The Afrikaner people would lose certain cultural assets such as their anthem, flag, the Afrikaans language and the Christian national education system.

Further, the government had not spelt out how minority groups would be protected.

Mr. van der Merwe said it was therefore impossible for him to be part of the new South Africa.

The Afrikaner had a right to remain an Afrikaner. The right of self-determination was non-negotiable.

A new South Africa must be brought about, however. One without chaos and bloodletting. The new South Africa must make provision for the self-determination of different peoples.

CP Spokesman Does Not Exclude War Possibility

*MB0602115091 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1101 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Cape Town Feb 6 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] spokesman Dr Pieter Mulder said on Wednesday [6 February] he did not exclude the possibility of war if Afrikaner aspirations were not recognised.

Addressing an international media briefing, he said the government did not realise how serious was the threat from people whose freedom was being taken away.

He did not condone the actions of Mr "Piet Skiet" [trigger-happy] Rudolph as "that was stupid. However, I can't exclude the possibility of war - don't forget we invented guerilla warfare - but not now.

"I can't tell people to start shooting as long as there is still a chance of solving the problem. I can still influence people, but then the government must give me room to continue doing so.

"There will never be peace in South Africa without accommodating the aspirations of my people."

He said President de Klerk had changed some of the rules. This had resulted in more extra-parliamentary movements and the CP had adapted too.

Dr Mulder said the CP in its thinking was ahead of President de Klerk, not behind him. The party was fighting a dream created by the state president that power sharing would be successful.

"Mr de Klerk's problem will come when he realises this is not possible in South Africa - Africa doesn't work that way."

Referring to the CP's standpoint on a multi-party conference, Dr Mulder said it was ironic that the same

people who said the CP was irrelevant were getting more desperate to get the party to the negotiating table.

In principle the CP was not against negotiation which was about power-sharing, but he could not see what the party could gain by taking part.

"We are, however, keeping our options open to see what develops until the conference is held."

Conservative Party Says Partition 'Inevitable'

*MB0602174891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1658 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[By Pierre Claassen, Political Correspondent]

[Text] Cape Town February 6 SAPA—History would ultimately lead South Africa to partition via a violent failure of the power-sharing experiment, Dr. Piet Mulder, MP [member of Parliament] for Randfontein said on Wednesday.

He briefed an international media conference on his party's policy and said it hoped to short-circuit the process of progressing via a failed experiment in consociational [as received] democracy to inevitable partition.

World-wide there was a move to partition after failed experiments in powersharing. Among these were Cyprus, India/Pakistan, the Kurds, Israel, and the divisions emerging in Eastern Europe.

"Much more realism is coming into the game," he said. Ultimately South Africa too was entitled to partition. The CP [Conservative Party] hoped this could be brought about without going through the painful experiment of power sharing and conflict.

"But maybe history knows better," he said, "perhaps we have to go through the consociation [as received] experiment first.

"Perhaps the Xhosas and Zulus must first try, and fail, to share power before coming back to our partition proposal..."

The CP and its policy was ultimately the insurance policy for the failure of Mr. de Klerk's initiative.

He rejected the notion that the CP was "behind" President F.W. de Klerk.

"We are ahead of De Klerk. Partition is the ultimate solution after the failure to find a powersharing solution."

Bop Police Deny Reports of Police 'Sit-In'

MB3101151891 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1503 GMT 31 Jan 91

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 31 SAPA—The Bophuthatswana Police on Thursday denied earlier reports that policemen had staged a sit-in at the Garankuwa police station.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports that the alleged sit-in had been staged since Monday to demand the immediate resignation of Col. Jerry Mokubane.

He is the divisional commissioner of the Bophuthatswana Police in the Odi/Moretele regions.

A pamphlet bearing the title "Concerned Police Officers of Bophuthatswana" also called for the arrest and prosecution of Col. Mokubane for alleged corruption.

The public relations officer of the Bophuthatswana Police, Col. Dave George, told the SABC's radio news staff in Pretoria that he was in constant contact with the Garankuwa police station and nobody had ever made him aware of such a strike.

Reacting to the pamphlet, Col. George said that if any member of the public has a complaint against any member of the police force he was requested to report it to the commissioner of police.

He said any complaint received in this manner would be investigated impartially.

Policemen To Face Murder Charges on Sebokeng

MB0602192291 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1845 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] The attorney general is to prosecute certain policemen in connection with the Sebokeng shooting incident.

This was revealed in Parliament by the minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, who was reacting to criticism by the leader of the Democratic Party, Dr. Zach de Beer, that the police were covering up misdeeds and offences in their ranks.

Mr. Coetsee said that such criticism was irresponsible and unfounded, because the charge by the attorney general would be one of murder.

Mr. Coetsee also responded to a request by the MP [member of Parliament] for Greenpoint, Mr. Tiaan van der Merwe, that people who gave evidence to commissions such as the Goldstone Commission on the Sebokeng incident should be granted indemnity.

Mr. Coetsee said it had been announced last year that anyone could apply for indemnity, and that no one would be charged by the supreme court on the grounds of his evidence.

Press Reviews Problems, Issues for 7 Feb

MB0702100991

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

Greater Credibility for Government's Peace Campaign— "By their very nature most Government advertising campaigns are cursed with a built-in credibility gap," notes a page 20 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 7 February. But the government's "Let's Put Peace First" campaign has "a better product to sell than ever before." "Peace and the new South Africa are things that everyone can support. Anything that can reduce levels of violence must be welcomed, and the right climate for negotiations certainly needs to be fostered."

BUSINESS DAY

No 'Overnight' Solution to Redistribution of Wealth— African National Congress (ANC) Deputy President Nelson Mandela "complains that it is not enough to open up everything to all races, because blacks lack the means to buy the homes and other better things in life they are suddenly offered," states Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 7 February in a page 8 editorial. But there is no "overnight solution" to that. "If Mandela and his colleagues help the process instead of hindering it, there will be more skilled and educated blacks, more taxpayers and more money for socioeconomic upliftment. Eventually there will be fewer needy people and more of all colours in a position to help. It means sacrifices now, but there is no other way."

SOWETAN

Praise for Mandela Commitment to Negotiations— Stanley Uys writes from London in the "Focus" column on page 8 of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 7 February: "Watching Nelson Mandela being interviewed by Arthur Miller on television here the other night, the thought occurred to me: does South Africa realise what a remarkable man it has in its midst?" Although Mandela "has made his mistakes" he has "never wavered in his commitment to a negotiated settlement, and that is what matters." "There are some, even many, who argue that Mandela's initiative has failed, because fundamentally nothing has changed in South Africa. This is nonsense. Everything is either changing or will change, because the balance of power between the white and black communities has been altered." Uys believes "white South Africans are lucky to have black leaders like Mandela, Oliver Tambo, Walter Sisulu—and Archbishop Tutu— negotiating with them. The younger generation, apartheid's children, live by a different code." So, Mandela "will have his ups and downs, and maybe one day everything will fall in on him, but if it does it will not be because his character failed the country."

Angola

UNITA Terms Dos Santos Addresss 'Offensive'

MB0702061191 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 7 Feb 91

[Commentary: "We want to end abuses and allow the truth to emerge"]

[Text] The silly things that Eduardo dos Santos, the San Tomean who is the major ringleader of the MPLA-PT [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party], had to say in Cabinda must not go without reply. Yet again, his words have been offensive to the Angolan people's patriotic pride and to the truth.

Eduardo dos Santos did not have the courage to lie on his own. This explains why he had the audacity to take one so-called Pedale to help him when he was introduced to the people of Cabinda. Let us ask this question: Who is this Pedale? Is he not the Pedale who was publicly dismissed from his duties as defense minister of the Luanda puppet regime? Is he not the Pedale who was abused and humiliated during the so-called Third MPLA-PT Congress? Or is he perhaps the servile Pedale who was secretly incorporated under cover of darkness by Eduardo dos Santos, that villainous San Tomean, without even a simple dispatch to inform the public about it?

Dear Pedale: You have to be a real lackey to accept such humiliation. This is not worthy of a man with dignity.

To make things even more comical, Mambo Cafe was also there so that she could be paired off with Pedale. Who is Mambo Cafe? Is she not the person who tried to submit her resignation? Is she not the one who wanted some time ago to move away from the gang in Luanda's Futungo das Belas Palace because she foresaw the MPLA-PT's downfall?

Angola is endangered because certain people no longer have any sense of honor or dignity. They are real puppets in the hands of the tyrants serving at the Futungo de Belas Palace under Eduardo dos Santos, the San Tomean. They are real puppets! How is it possible that the clique that is stealing Angola's money has no qualms about being introduced to the people of Cabinda?

What is more, they want another mandate to continue swiping the people's money with impunity. Meanwhile, the people in this country are suffering rampant misery, famine, humiliation, dying prematurely, and living in despair. This is inadmissible. The Angolan people have the right to rebel and dismantle the regime of the ringleaders who are hated by the Angolan people in every part of the country.

The intention of Eduardo dos Santos, the supreme ringleader of the MPLA-PT, was to lie in Cabinda. He insulted the people of Cabinda Province by putting up a

show of false unity with Pedale, who comes from Cabinda Province. Pedale could not say anything while the MPLA-PT's major ringleader gloated over all the oil he and his cronies have been stealing. Dishonesty and corruption at every level within the MPLA-PT and its government are widely known. Nobody can hide it any longer. This explains why Lazaro Dias, the MPLA-PT's justice minister, unambiguously stated that corruption has formed such roots in society that it is now a chronic problem. This problem is so serious that he even presented as a solution the Greek and Latin tale about a group of mice whose lives are threatened by a killer cat and decide to tie a bell to the cat's neck so that they can hear all its movements well in advance.

The question is: Who is this MPLA-PT cat which everyone is afraid of and which is having such an impact on the MPLA community?

The answer is clear: It is Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself, the San Tomean who is the supreme leader of the Luanda regime. However, nobody has the courage to tie a bell around his neck. Nobody had the courage to stand up at the various meetings of the Luanda Government's council of ministers, after Lazaro Dias had made the suggestion that a bell should be placed on the cat's neck.

There was always a complete silence of complicity. The Angolan people have the right to condemn such behavior and seek radical change by expelling the thieving cats and rats from power. There are no doubts that only the MPLA-PT's fall from power will bring about happiness.

The Angolan people can only make one good choice: Come election time, they must choose UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] so that all Angolan people can enjoy a brilliant future. The Angolan people have known the MPLA-PT for 15 years. The MPLA-PT's program has been shown, seen, revised, and implemented over the last 15 years. It never produced anything.

Today, everyone is well aware that the MPLA-PT's sole program is the story of the mice trying to tie a bell around the neck of the cat. Let us not waste time on such fables. We have very serious issues to resolve. The Angolan problem requires serious in-depth resolutions. This will only be possible with capable, dedicated, and honest men and women. They are the men and women of UNITA. Only with UNITA will our people be saved and find peace, calm, security, and well-being, as well as enjoy food, clothing, housing, dignity at work, protection of their possessions and their families, freedom of movement, and guarantees of a constantly brilliant future.

Angolan people: Do not go along with these theories and solutions of mice tying bells to cats' necks. All those cats and rats must be run out! Out with all of them! They do not dignify our land. What is more, all that finger-pointing among its ringleaders only shows that the end is

near for the MPLA-PT. The Angolan people must understand that the time has come to do away with anarchy in our country.

To ensure that we will have national reconciliation in Angola, it is imperative that internationally supervised free and fair elections be held in our country. Only the guaranteed implementation of that democratic process can help resolve the problem of political power in Angola.

UNITA is going into the elections with all its honesty to defend the Angolan people and their deepest interests. UNITA knows that it will defeat the MPLA-PT. We, in UNITA, do not even know the name of our enemy because [words indistinct] (?change it) everyday in accordance with the conveniences of the market. Sometimes its name is the MPLA-PT. At other times, its name is the MPLA Socialist and Democratic Party or socialist democratic MPLA. There are also those occasions when it is referred to as the Labor Party. In a nutshell, they are all confused and embarrassed. UNITA has always sought a political solution to the Angolan problem. UNITA was the one that began treading this path. However, the MPLA-PT has always resorted to warmongering and genocidal behavior to fight our sublime intentions. This explains why we were forced to defend the Angolan people and our areas by countering the MPLA-PT's ambitions.

This is what we did in Munhango, Cuemba, Cuiba, and the bridge on the Cuanza River. We have the right and duty to end abuses in Bie, which the MPLA-PT insolently calls Cuito. Let us restore the truth concerning Bie. Our aims are both clear and sublime. History is on our side. Our plan is really to restore historical truth. Bie has never been called Cuito in past centuries.

FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers: The time has come for you to leave your MPLA-PT ranks. Give up the struggle. This struggle is not in your interest. Do not defend the interests of the ringleaders and thieves led by Eduardo dos Santos, the San Tomean. Leave the FAPLA forces! Join Angola's patriotic UNITA forces! You will be well received!

Should you fail to heed our call, you will end up like FAPLA Captain Lacrau. He used to command the 37th Brigade and had the 16th Brigade. [sentence as heard]

Note well: FAPLA aircraft and tanks will not be able to do anything else. Take this opportunity and abandon the fight the MPLA wants to impose on you. It is useless to fight UNITA. Think of tomorrow's free Angola! Join UNITA!

The MPLA-PT ringleaders could afford to be arrogant because they used to enjoy Cuban and Soviet backing. The Cubans are on their way out and will have to leave altogether. The same applies to the Soviets. We will be alone on the battlefield. Let us see now which side will weigh more on the scale. Their arrogance is going to end. Those invented stories that UNITA is receiving South

African aid is just another provocation, as well as a gross lie. Let no responsible man, whatever his nationality, resort to such calumnies. UNITA has not received any more aid from South Africa. Whoever makes that claim is lying. In fact, on the contrary, it is the MPLA-PT regime that is benefitting from South African support. South African aircraft carry food, clothing, drinks, and so on. What, after all, is Desiderio da Costa doing in South Africa? What is South Africa's Minister de Villiers doing in Luanda?

Let the MPLA-PT stop lying once and for all about its alliances (?with) South Africa. It has clearly chosen its side. We, in UNITA, are men of our word. We are honest. We have a clear policy.

Angolan people, UNITA militants: This is our time! Our destiny depends on us! Let us choose UNITA! Let us vote for UNITA! Let us vote for our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi! Let us defeat the MPLA-PT! Only in that way can we save and dignify our fatherland!

UNITA—forward now!

UNITA—unity now!

UNITA—quickly now!

Only with our beloved President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi will we be able to triumph!

Dos Santos Receives Former FNLA Members

*MB0102194491 Luanda Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Excerpt] Members of the defunct FNLA [Angola National Liberation Front] were received in Luanda today by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in line with their desire to be in touch with the Angolan reality. The compatriots have been living in Zaire for some years now. Together with them was Paulo Toba, a former FNLA official who lives in the United States. [passage omitted]

UNITA Denies South African Advisers in Jamba

*MB0702075391 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of
the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and
Central Africa 0527 GMT 7 Feb 91*

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] completely rejects the news broadcast by the Portuguese National Radio [RDP] on 6 February that South African advisers are in Jamba.

In Jamba yesterday afternoon, Vorgan [Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel] learned from sources in the UNITA foreign ministry that this news is ridiculous and groundless. Those sources said that Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the MPLA-PT's [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party] major ringleader, sent a letter to Frederik de Klerk, his South African counterpart, adding that UNITA sees it as an act of provocation that seriously endangers the Angolan peace process.

Should the Angolan peace process be stalled, the blame will be laid at the door of the MPLA-PT.

Our sources categorically stated that UNITA does not have, never had, and will never have advisers in its ranks. They also said that UNITA represents the majority of the Angolan people, adding that UNITA is used to doing things alone. They affirmed that UNITA will not need to rely on anybody else to defeat the MPLA-PT in future internationally supervised, free, and fair elections in our country.

UNITA, Government Lisbon Peace Talks Noted

MB0602193091 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] The sixth round of talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has not yet begun. Dr. Durao Barroso, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, this afternoon held separate meetings with the two delegations.

The Angolan delegation is led by Lopo do Nascimento, political adviser to the president of the republic. The UNITA delegation is headed by Jeremias Chitunda.

Apparently, the meetings with Durao Barroso served to put the final touches on the methods to follow during the talks which, it now seems, will only begin in Lisbon or in its outskirts tomorrow.

Like in previous rounds of talks, there are few details about the documents to be discussed by the two sides. It is only known that a timetable has been proposed, whereby the end of military hostilities should begin simultaneously. Thereafter, a (?period) will be set for multiparty elections in Angola. Documents on the pacification of Angola will be signed at the end of the sixth round of talks if a date for the signing of the cease-fire is agreed upon.

Government Grants 3,983 UNITA Members Amnesty

MB0502101291 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1935 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Luanda, 4 Feb (ANGOP)—A total of 3,983 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements serving prison sentences at the Bentiaba rehabilitation center in Namibe Province benefited from an amnesty in 1990.

According to a report issued by the Namibe Provincial Social Reintegration Bureau, 35 percent of the amnestied persons went to Huambo Province and the others were reintegrated into society in Bie Province.

The Social Reintegration Bureau works in collaboration with the Labor and Social Security Ministry. It spent some 8 million new kwanzas to assist the amnestied with their food, clothing, and accommodation needs.

The amnesty law was introduced in Angola on 4 February 1989.

UNITA Claims Half Million Pupils in Schools

MB0202092891 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1915 GMT 1 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, 1 Feb (KUP)—Nearly half a million Angolan children are directly benefitting from UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] primary education throughout Angola.

According to statistics released by UNITA's ministry of national education, 400,956 Angolan children received nursery and primary education in UNITA-run schools in different parts of the country last year.

The figure represents a 22 percent increase from that of the 1989 academic year.

The statistical figures also show a rise of 23 percent in the number of primary schools, increasing from 3,766 in 1989 to 4,632. The number of teachers in the same category during the period increased from 10,505 to 12,868.

Luanda Jail Inmates Stage Mutiny 6 Feb

MB0602202691 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 Feb 91

[Text] Prisoners at the Luanda Central Jail this morning staged a mutiny in protest against excesses around preventive detention, unsuitable living conditions, and overcrowding of jails. The action taken by the inmates resulted in damage to the jail. Four inmates were injured.

Antonio dos Santos Aguiar, national director of penitentiary services, commented on this morning's events:

[Begin Aguiar recording] We spoke to the jail inmates and urged them to remain calm because we would sort their problems out. In fact, we (?took) five of the inmates so that they could see what we have been doing to settle the situation, and to find out that the jail inmates have not been abandoned.

Obviously, the situation at Luanda's central jail has been the result of the overall situation in our country. The comrades [words indistinct] and their views were not heard. There was an attempted rebellion. So, we had to make use of means at our disposal to restore discipline. What happened was a rebellious movement, rather than a demand. [end recording]

Aguiar added that today's events could be linked to other plans the inmates had. There were plans for a massive jail break, but those plans were thwarted. He said an inquiry will be launched to determine those responsible for the situation.

Another factor that could be linked to today's action is the delay in responding to demands made by the inmates in a petition addressed to the minister of the interior in 1990.

[Begin Aguiar recording] The document was addressed to the comrade minister. It is not known who took it. The document is dated 30 November 1990, but only reached the comrade minister's office on 5 February. Action has been taken. In fact a meeting was set for 8 February, involving several judiciary organs.

I doubt whether we will hold further talks with the inmates. We tried to talk to them, but they reacted in a very negative manner. [end recording]

MPLA Reportedly Planning Military Offensive

MB0502153291 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1200 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Jamba, 4 Feb (KUP) The continuing countrywide MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] military recruitment drive is believed to be a prelude to more MPLA military offensives on UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]-held areas.

Military sources contacted by the UNITA news agency, KUP, say that the sharp increase in the MPLA regime's recruitment drives which have so far been reported in the central and southern parts of the country may signal the beginning of a large scale military offensive by the Luanda regime in pursuit of its objective of trying to defeat UNITA militarily.

The military recruitment, in which males from 13 to 40 years are being drafted by force into the MPLA Army, is being characterised by wide reports of brutality including indiscriminate shooting of those trying to escape from the dragnet.

The new wave of military recruitment comes in the background of increasing demands from the Angolan people that the MPLA agree to an immediate cease-fire and elections within this year.

Council of Ministers Approves Plans, Documents

MB0402094891 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers met in Luanda on 1 February and approved important measures concerning a strategy to support Angolan entrepreneurship, documents concerning entrepreneurial restructuring, and documents on the creation of the Agriculture and Live-stock Credit Bank.

A note issued by the Information Ministry on 2 February, says the meeting was chaired by Planning Minister Dr. Franca van Dunem. It also approved three sets of projects on labor and social security.

The meeting also approved a 13-point resolution defining methods of support for private entrepreneurs in banking and entrepreneurial management.

As a result of a meeting between President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and some 700 Angolan entrepreneurs in November 1990, that resolution will also affect the transportation, agriculture, fisheries, and trading sectors.

Crude Oil Deposit Discovered on Coast

MB0302082091 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The Angolan state owned oil company, Sonangol, has announced the discovery of a new oil deposit 34 km west of the Angolan coast.

The Angolan news agency, ANGOP, said that the find was made in the northwestern section of Angolan coastal waters where oil rights are shared among oil companies such as Texaco of the United States, Petrobras of Brazil, Sonangol [National Angolan Fuel Company], and France's Total.

The new well has a daily production capacity of 119,700 liters of crude. Crude oil and petroleum products account for over 90 percent of Angola's exports.

Mozambique

South African Finance Team Arrives in Maputo

MB0502125391 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 5 Feb 91

[Text] A South African Finance Ministry team arrived in Maputo City this morning on a short visit to our country. The team is led by the director general of the finance department and it will hold a working meeting with Mozambican Finance Minister Abdul Magid Osman.

The South African delegation is scheduled to return home today.

Delegation to Rome Peace Talks Returns 2 Feb

MB0202120091 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The Mozambican delegation to the fourth round of negotiations with Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] in Rome returned to the country this morning. On arrival, Armando Guebuza, head of the Mozambican delegation, said the Rome meeting did not achieve its objective.

Armando Guebuza said the meeting was aimed at (?discussing) political [words indistinct], particularly the establishment of a multiparty system in Mozambique. He said that both sides had approved this agenda in principle. The fourth round of negotiations in Rome however, had diverged from the principal point of

agenda, discussing instead reports from the Joint Commission established to monitor the 1 December agreement, which confines Zimbabwean troops to the Beira and Limpopo corridors.

Therefore, Armando Guebuza believes, the last Rome meeting resulted in an impasse. He said: We did not realize our objective. There was no agreement, nothing. Armando Guebuza pointed out, however, that he believed Renamo will try to better understand the spirit of the Rome agreement.

He said the impasse at the fourth round of negotiations did not signify a step backwards. He pointed out that another round of negotiations is scheduled to take place soon, in an effort to achieve peace.

Chissano Denies 'Major Setback'

MB0302094391 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano has said that despite the impasse at the last round of talks between the Mozambican Government and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], there is no reason to view this a major setback.

In an exclusive interview on Experimental Television, Chissano regretted however that it has not yet been possible to begin debating political issues. The president of the republic said political issues would have been discussed had it not been for what Renamo viewed as technical reasons.

Chissano said the argument presented by Renamo not to continue the talks was that it wanted to establish links between its delegation in Rome and its representatives inside Mozambique.

German Diplomat Arrives in Mozambique 4 Feb

MB0402163491 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1400 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Mr. Hans Peter Repnik, parliamentary secretary of state in the German Ministry of Economic Cooperation arrived this afternoon in Maputo for a two day visit. He heads a six-person parliamentary delegation.

During their stay in Maputo, the German parliamentary delegation will talk with government officials, diplomatic corps, and nongovernmental organizations. During the meetings they will discuss [word indistinct], particularly economic cooperation between Mozambique and Germany.

Three Accords Signed

MB0402213891 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] Mozambique and the FRG signed in Maputo today three accords providing for financial aid to our country, valued at 33 million marks, about 231,000 contos [1 conto equals 1,000 meticals]. Of that amount, 23 million marks are for structural adjustment projects, namely the installation of equipment for the supply of

electricity supply in Maputo. The remainder has been earmarked for the installation of traffic lights in Maputo and Machava cities.

The signing of the three accords follows intergovernmental talks held in August 1990. The documents were signed by Cooperation Minister Jacinto Veloso, and Hans Peter Repnik, parliamentary secretary of state in the German Ministry of Cooperation.

Hans Repnik arrived this afternoon in Maputo for a two day official visit to our country. He will hold talks with government officials, representatives of nongovernmental organizations, and diplomatic corps.

Zambia

Kaunda Warns of Gulf War-Induced Oil Shortage

MB0202202591 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] President Kaunda has warned that if the oil in the Gulf dried up because of the ongoing war, many African countries would bear the load of suffering due to the crisis.

Speaking after a golf tournament in Lusaka today, the president said the ongoing conflict in the Gulf will have an adverse effect on economies of African countries. He noted that many children and adults in Africa would die as a result of malnutrition and lack of food due to nonavailability of fuel. He called on all (?youths) in Zambia to reflect seriously over the crisis, urging them to seek guidance from God over the issue.

Comrade Kaunda noted that the billions of dollars being spent on the war in the Gulf could have been well spent to invest in the world economy.

Exiled 'Freedom Fighters' Allowed To Return

MB0402080391 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 2 Feb 91

[Text] The current administrative secretary in the office of the secretary general of the African National Congress [ANC], Comrade (Suby Mthanyara) has said the Pretoria Government has finalized the repatriation of exiled black South Africans.

Comrade (Mthanyara), who was speaking on Television Zambia today said exiled freedom fighters had been permitted to go back to the country but the security laws of Section 29 do not guarantee their protection [words indistinct] arrested on their return [words indistinct] called for an ANC consultative meeting to be held in South Africa next month.

Commenting on the drastic changes announced by President F.W. de Klerk, which included the suspension of the Land and Group Areas Acts, Comrade (Mthanyara) said it needs to [word indistinct] the [word indistinct] of apartheid that [words indistinct] the scrapping of other unfair (?rules) [words indistinct] education assistance.

Burkina Faso

Compaore, West African Emissaries View Liberia

AB0502133291 Ouagadougou Domestic Service
 in French 0630 GMT 5 feb 91

[Text] The head of state, Captain Blaise Compaore, yesterday received the foreign ministers of Togo, Senegal, and Nigeria. The purpose of this visit was to find ways and means of restoring peace and security in Liberia. It was also in this regard that the heads of state of these three countries recently met in Lome, Togo. After the meeting, reporter Yacouba Konate asked the ministers, among other questions, what decisions were made in the Togolese capital? Let us listen to the answer by the Nigerian foreign minister, Major General Ike Nwachukwu:

[Begin Nwachukwu recording in English fading into French translation] One of the decisions made at the Lome meeting was on ways and means to ensure a rapid return of peace in Liberia, and one of the solutions proposed was to meet with Charles Taylor and discuss his problems toward suggesting solutions. Other decisions were also made but not directly linked to the Liberian issue. They affect the security and welfare of people in the Economic Community of West African States. [end recording]

Party Denounces Decision To Transfer Leader

AB3101150491 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT
 30 Jan 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Jan (AFP)—On 29 January, the Social Progress Party (PPS), one of the 16 political organizations of Burkina Faso, denounced the authorities' decision to transfer its secretary general, Dr. Dominique Alain Zoubga, to the country's interior. In a memo submitted to the AFP office, the PPS described the transfer of Dr. Zoubga, a former health and social affairs minister (1987-89), to Yatenga province (chief town Ouahigouya, 185 km north of Ouagadougou) as a "political, arbitrary, and repressive measure."

According to the PPS, this decision by Mr. Nabaho Kaniboua, health and social affairs minister, "is not dictated by the needs of public service", but rather "by political motives." Mr. Nabaho Kaniboua is the secretary general of the Organization for Popular Democracy—Labor Movement (ODP/MT), one of the seven member organizations of the Popular Front (ruling body). The PPS is one of the other nine political organizations which are not members of the Popular Front.

In an interview granted AFP, the ODP/MT described the PPS's statement as "ridiculous agitation" and contended that Dr. Zoubga's transfer had been decided upon on 20 December 1990, prior to the formation of the PPS on 1 January.

Political Groups To Participate in Elections

AB0102090691 Paris AFP in French 1333 GMT
 30 Jan 91

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Jan (AFP)—The executive organs of Burkina Faso's people's organizations will be renewed during elections to be held from 2 February to 7 March and in which the country's 16 political parties and movements will take part, it was learned in Ouagadougou today. These elections will precede the referendum on the Constitution (on 2 June 1991), presidential elections (on 3 November 1991), and legislative elections (on 8 December 1991).

The elections for the elderly, women, and farmer revolutionary committees will be held from 2 to 9 February, while those for the national unions (of the elderly, women, youths, and farmers) are to be held from 11 February to 7 March. The elections for the revolutionary committees notably of workers and military are to take place from 2 to 23 February.

Ghana

Rawlings Welcomes Troops Returning From Liberia

AB0302104691 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 3 Feb 91

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, yesterday formally welcomed troops from the 2d Battalion of the Ghana Army and officers of the headquarters of [words indistinct] who returned from peacekeeping duties in Liberia recently. Chairman Rawlings was accompanied to Aprembo in the Western Region by the general officer commanding the Ghana Armed Forces, Major General Mensah-Wood; the Army commander, Brigadier Ben Akafia; the Navy commander, Naval Captain Tom Annan; and the commander of the 1st Infantry Brigade, Brigadier Francis Ajamfrah. They joined the officers and men in the get-together, known in Ghana Army jargon as *wasas*, to celebrate their safe return.

At Kamina Barracks at Tamale, soldiers have celebrated their *wasas*. The occasion was also used to welcome back some officers and men who took part in ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] operations in Liberia. In a short address, the brigade commander, Brigadier Adu Boateh, commended the Ghanaian contingent for its performance during the operations and said Ghanaians must be proud of them. He said the soldiers' feat should serve as a challenge to others who may be assigned any operation to make the national task their first and foremost duty.

On behalf of the soldiers, Captain Appiah Ajapong narrated their experiences in Liberia. He said they saw the operation as part of their normal training. The chairman for the occasion was the Northern Regional

secretary, Mr. John Bawah, who praised the soldiers for their role and urged them to always exhibit discipline in their duties.

Chairman Rawlings Receives ANC Delegation

*AB0102130291 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 31 Jan 91*

[Text] A two-man ANC [African National Congress] delegation today held discussions with the chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, at the Castle, Osu. Also present was the PNDC member responsible for foreign affairs and national security, Captain Kojo Tsikata. For the story, here is Teye Kitcher:

[Begin recording] [Kitcher] The delegation, which is led by the commander of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto We Sizwe, Mr. Joe Modise, is in the country to brief the government on progress being made in attempts by blacks in South Africa to do away with apartheid. The other member of the delegation is Mr. Max Mwabi, political adviser to the ANC's military wing.

Speaking to the press corps at the Castle after his discussions with Flight Lt. Rawlings, Mr. Modise said the meeting between the deputy president of the ANC, Mr. Nelson Mandela, and the leader of the Inkatha Movement, Mangosuthu Buthelesi, is an important development. He said agreement reached at the meeting could bring about peace in the strife among blacks in the apartheid republic, which has claimed many lives.

According to Mr. Modise, peace among the various black groups is essential since it will enable the liberation movements to address the question of constitutional negotiations. He stated, however, that talks between the executives of the ANC and Inkatha alone cannot eliminate violence between members of the two groups.

[Modise] We, in the African National Congress, have always felt that the meeting of the deputy president of the African National Congress, an all African national congress, particularly, Comrade Nelson Mandela and Gathsa Buthelezi could not solve the problem. [sentence as heard] They have always felt that this problem must be addressed from the level of the grass roots, the ordinary people on the ground. And this is exactly what he did. The ordinary people, who are involved in the the conflict on both sides, have had many meetings.

[Kitcher] Mr. Modise said it is the task ow the ANC to unite all forces against apartheid. He declared: on the liberation of the black man, we need to stand together. According to Mr. Modise, a large section of progressive white elements have also began to add their voices for reforms.

On the suspension of the armed struggle, Mr. Modise said the decision was taken to facilitate a peaceful solution to the elimination of apartheid. He said the

Western powers showed their reluctance to impose sanctions on the apartheid republic because of the fears of harming their interests. They could not, however, allow sanctions to take hold in Iraq before declaring war because they saw President Saddam Husayn as a threat to their interests. [end recording]

Paper Comments on Bush's State of Union Address

*AB0202125491 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[From the press review]

[Text] The GHANAIAN TIMES continues its series on the State of the Union Address by President Bush. It says the address admits that American politics is still far from realizing the democratic vision of the American people. The TIMES attributes this to the fact that power is in the hands of forces which wield big money influence in politics. The paper is happy that the president stands for the removal of factors that make democracy unacceptable and beyond the reach of the ordinary people. It says the president said the United States should (?advance) on the understanding that power belongs to the people, which is proclaimed by the 31 December revolution. The paper says other aspects of the address reflect the decentralization policy, which forms the cornerstone of Ghana's new local government structure.

It, however, says what the State of the Union Address must clarify is its proposition for more state control of national resources, a socialist concept which has been severely criticized by the capitalists and for which all progressive African governments have earned the [word indistinct] of the Western powers.

Guinea-Bissau

Opposition Leader on PAIGC Congress Outcome

*AB0202214391 London BBC World Service in English
0730 GMT 2 Feb 91*

[From the "Saturdays Only" program]

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, the second extraordinary congress of the ruling PAIGC [African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde] party in Guinea-Bissau came to an end after internal party elections which threw up some surprise results. Despite an opening speech to the delegates in which President Vieira made it clear that sweeping political changes were in the pipeline, the membership seems less than enthusiastic, no doubt troubled by election results in nearby Sao Tome and Cape Verde, where one-time single party rulers were firmly rejected by the electorate. Yesterday's results showed that the reformist voice in the PAIGC is a minority, as several advocates of change lost their seats. To find out how this might affect Vieira's plan for a multiparty system, Akwei Amosu called Helda Vaz

Lopez of the opposition Bafata Movement in Lisbon. She asked him first whether he thought the plan for democratization would now be canceled:

[Begin recording] [Lopez] I think that the political opening will take place anyway because it depends on the world and not what the people of this party want. President Vieira cannot go against the history of the world. But it will be different with these people that [word indistinct] the congress because they do not want change, to lose their places. They will do everything to preserve their places; and then, the process will not be clear. Even in this congress and in this election for the Central Committee, moderate people say that the process was a fraud, and so, if inside their congress they are not clear, we know how they will be in the process of the election for the president and the election for the deputies; so it will be very serious with this government.

[Amosu] So, what do you think is the significance of these departures from the Central Committee?

[Lopez] This means that it will be more difficult to dialogue with the unique party in power in Guinea-Bissau. The Bafata Movement will propose them a plan for the democratization of Guinea-Bissau, and we said that dialogue is the only way to solve national problems; and we think that we cannot so go to democracy [word indistinct] the transition in a free way, without (?them) in Bissau, it will be more difficult to dialogue with these people.

[Amosu] You are obviously pessimistic. What will your next move as the opposition be?

[Lopez] [Words indistinct] democratic governments in Africa and (?also) in Europe and United States also (?deal) with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, because Guinea-Bissau depends a lot on foreign aid. (?So we will) try to convince Vieira to be clear, because all that happens inside this party depends on what President Vieira says. [end recording]

Results Hailed

AB0402135091 Paris AFP in French 2057 GMT
3 Feb 91

[Text] Banjul, 3 Feb (AFP)—The Front for the Struggle of Guinea-Bissau Independence (FLING—opposition) today expressed satisfaction over the success of the extraordinary congress of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde (PAIGC, the single ruling party since independence), which “for the first time enabled the opening of an apparently democratic debate.” In a statement to AFP in Banjul, Mr. Francois Mendy Kankoila, chairman of the restricted steering committee of the FLING, said that his movement hails the adoption of multipartyism “which certainly constitutes a victory for the Guinea-Bissau people.” He expressed hope that this multipartyism “would be total and unrestricted,” and underlined the

“urgent” need for a timetable for holding free and fair elections “in order to lay the basis for democracy in Guinea-Bissau.”

In the present circumstances, the FLING is in favor of the proposal for a semipresidential regime (adopted by the PAIGC congress), a system which it considers “suitable for the political, economic, and social development of the country with a government responsible to the national assembly.”

The FLING chairman lives in exile in the outskirts of Banjul. The FLING is accused by the Guinea-Bissau authorities of being too tribal-based and comprising mainly supporters from the Mandjague ethnic group.

Liberia

Taylor Warns Against Killing Junior Soldiers

AB0402214291 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 4 Feb 91

[Text] The Bassa group commander of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Special Forces Commander Isaac Musa, has been arrested and turned over to a special board of investigators for allegedly killing Private Gballa Molba of the Executive Mansion Task Force. The arrest of Commander Musa was ordered by the commander in chief of the NPFL, President Charles Gbarkay Taylor.

A release from the Executive Mansion said the shooting and killing of Private Molba occurred on Saturday [2 February] in Kakata, Mar-gibi County. The release said following the incident Commander Musa fled the scene. He was later pursued and apprehended upon the orders of President Taylor. Meanwhile, the commander in chief has instructed that the body of Private Molba be deposited at the Phoebe Hospital for an autopsy.

In a related development, President Taylor has warned all special forces commandos against shooting and killing junior commandos. He said anyone found shooting or killing soldiers or civilians will face the Military Court-Martial. Following the investigations by the Special Board of Investigators, Commander Musa will face immediate court-martial.

Sawyer's Plans To Rebuild Armed Forces Viewed

AB3101145291 London BBC World Service in English
1715 GMT 30 Jan 91

[From the “Focus on Africa” program]

[Text] Following the cease-fire talks in Monrovia last week that rather fizzled out with deadlock over questions such as whether the interim government under Amos Sawyer should resign, quite a rift has developed. It is between rebel leaders Charles Taylor and Prince Johnson on one side, and Amos Sawyer, the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West Africa States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] force

and the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL] on the other. Today, our correspondent Scott Sterns went to see Amos Sawyer at his office in the Ducor Hotel in Monrovia. On the line, Robin White asked him what kind of setup Amos Sawyer was working in:

[Begin recording] [Stern] Well, he is in a rather dingy executive office; it must have been for the hotel manager or something. But he is still... [changes thought] He has had his share of cabinet and has had a staff of people working for him, and quite a bit of plainclothes security and ECOMOG presence.

[White] Does he have machinery that works, like telephone and so on, or not?

[Sterns] No, there is no telephone service

[White] So how does he actually set about administering anything?

[Sterns] Well, people come by and sit in the lobby, and then there... [changes thought] But he holds office, basically. People come by, but it is obviously face to face. No fax, no telex, no phone, you know.

[White] Does he have a car to get about?

[Sterns] Oh, yes, yes. He has a nice car that the Nigerians gave him when he was sworn in. He has four. But, you know...

[White, interrupting] Now, you talked to him about the impasse with Taylor over the cease-fire arrangements and also the setting up of a new interim government. What did he have to say?

[Sterns] He said he needed to draw this round of political and diplomatic pressure before he considers sending ECOMOG against Taylor. Basically, I mean it is that simple. And he said that there was not a cease-fire agreement along the ECOWAS line. He would have to consider reconstituting the Armed Forces of Liberia and setting up his own army.

[White] Is he serious about that?

[Sterns] Well, yes, I think so. It is all part of putting together an interim government, and Amos Sawyer has been very methodical in all respects. He said that under normal circumstances, he would have planned to reconstitute the army in June or July, but if need be, it would be done sooner. I mean, it is a threat as much as what everyone else says. But yes, I think he is certain that he wants to reconstitute the Armed Forces of Liberia. He did say that it might involve the retiring of some senior officers. Certainly, what you make out of what is left of the AFL will be a touchy political subject. But I think he will wipe the slate clean and see what he can start to put together.

[White] So if Taylor does not play ball with him, then he will take what is left of Doe's army, the remnants of that, and throw a few more people in as well and have a completely new army?

[Stern] Yes, you could say that, Robin. But that is the reality of the situation, sure. But I mean, anything could happen in the situation now. It seems to be a real sense of lethargy, another (?start). We had these cease-fire talks, nothing came out of it. People are becoming more entrenched in positions that they held before any of these talks started. And now we are entering a bickering over this next phase—this February All-Liberian Conference which different people have different concepts of who will be involved in and what will happen, and what is even meant to discuss. Thus Sawyer says that there will be no reason to even have this conference if it is not a complete disarming and encampment of all warring factions by the time of that. I think that is very substantial and even if he calls the conference, he says that it will not be to discuss the dismantling of his interim government. But he would not say what it will be called to discuss next February.

[White] Are there any circumstances in which he would agree to stand down as the interim president?

[Sterns] Yes, I can see a few different circumstances where he would agree to do that. Amos Sawyer is not really hungry for this job. If he felt that something could come of it, something substantial could come of him resigning in some agreeable fashion, he would be open to that. That would not be a problem. [end recording]

Sawyer: To Reduce Prices, Prosecute Profiteers

*AB0602105891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] With the reactivation of the Commerce Ministry soon, steps are to be taken to reduce the price of commodities on the Liberian market. Making the disclosure at a meeting at the weekend with citizens of the Borough of New Kru Town, the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, said price inspectors will be out to seize properties and prosecute profiteers in accordance with the law.

He frowned on businessmen who are exploiting Liberia as a result of the civil conflict. According to him, if there were a complete cease-fire agreement to allow the exchange of food and people [as heard] in the entire country, most of the problems would be solved quickly by government.

Chief of Staff Says AFL Supports Government

*AB0102131091 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 1 Feb 91*

[Text] The chief of staff of the Armed Forces of Liberia [AFL], Lieutenant General Hezekiah Bowen, has reaffirmed the AFL's unflinching support to the Interim

Government of National Unity. Gen. Bowen said the AFL will always remain committed to the government's policies.

Speaking at a press conference on Tuesday, [29 January], the chief of staff pointed out that the AFL is the constituted Army of the Republic and, as such, it must (?work) along with any group to protect the interest of the government and the Liberian people. Lt. Gen. Bowen also stated that the AFL [words indistinct] and cooperate with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] for the restoration of peace and liberation, and reiterated his call to the warring factions to put down their arms for the sake of peace.

Students Reject Partition, Favor People's Army

*AB0602115691 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 6 Feb 91*

[Text] Liberian students have strongly rejected any plan by various groups to partition Liberia. A seven-man delegation of the Liberian National Students' Unn, LINSU, which called on the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, over the weekend resisted any (?intrigue) to impose what they termed a Chinese-style solution to the Liberian crisis.

Among recommendations advanced by the students was the reorganization of the national army, and stressed the need for a people's army to fight alongside ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] to be organized to liberate Liberia from warlords if they fail to submit to encampment and disarmament. The president was praised for his tireless and continuous sacrifices to bring lasting peace to Liberia.

Muslim Group Urges Disarming Warring Factions

*AB0502132891 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] There will be no (?possible) repatriation of Liberian Muslims prior to the disarming of all warring factions. This statement was contained in a press release issued in Monrovia yesterday by the Movement for the Liberation of Liberian Muslims. The organization

observed that the Muslims have been the most victimized group in the Liberian conflict, and reemphasized that it would be ridiculous to suggest that the prosecutors of these Muslims remain armed while they the Muslims are asked to return to participate in the search for a political solution in Liberia.

The Muslim organization reiterated its position as stated at the Barclay Conference [word indistinct] that those who had displayed themselves as gun-carriers must first be completely disarmed and confined before any future all-Liberian meeting.

Meanwhile, the movement says it will continue to actively participate in the collective task of restoring lasting peace for Liberia. At a recent meeting with the president, Dr. Amos Sawyer, in Monrovia a two-man delegation of the Muslim movement stressed that all concerned with the peace efforts must be guided by sincerity of purpose. The movement's delegation was in the country to hold discussions with the interim government on what it referred to as a number of crucial issues.

Relief Official Says Gulf Overshadows Problems

*AB0502113991 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 5 Feb 91*

[Text] The former coordinator of the United Nations disaster relief organization to Liberia, Mr. Hans Zimmerman, says the devastation and catastrophe resulting from the one-year-old civil war in Liberia have now been completely overshadowed by the situation in the Gulf. According to a BBC report, Mr. Zimmerman said an appeal for \$40 million in relief assistance has yielded virtually nothing. He noted the desperate need for relief assistance to Liberia as well as (?resettling) Liberians on the whole.

[Words indistinct] recently that impasse on the full implementation and monitoring of the cease-fire agreement failed due to the refusal of the factions to disarm and confine their troops, diplomatic missions in Liberia expressed disappointment. The American ambassador to Liberia, Mr. Peter de Vos, at the time said there can be no [word indistinct] by the factions for not [as heard] failing to resolve simple issues. The U.S. ambassador also made it clear at the time that due to this deadlock, there should not be much hope for assistance [words indistinct] due to the situation in the Gulf.

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